"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are showers, southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday continued work on the Tariff bill. The amendment providing for a tax on stock and bond transactions was agreed to, and other paragraphs were disposed of. No agreement was made as to a time for taking a vote on the bill, but it was announced by Mr. Allison that he would ask the Senate to-day to hold a night session with a view to securing at least a report on the bill to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole. A Republican Senatorial caucus will be held to-day to determine what shall be done with the beet-sugar bounty amendment. The House adjourned until Wednesday without doing any business.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The Fourth of July was celebrated by Americans in the important capitals of Europe. The distinguished Americans in London held a banquet at the Kensington Palace Hotel, where Col. Hay, Mr. Reid, Bishop Potter, and others spoke. Ambassador Porter presided at a banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and Gen. Draper held a reception at Rome. The Czar's letter inviting President Faure to visit Russia was read in the French Chamber of Deputies. Emperor William will return from St. Petersburg by land. Nearly 1,500 rioters have been killed in the neighborhood of Calcutta. Miss Helen Miller, daughter of Admiral J. N. Miller, was buried in London. Bishop Potter conducted the funeral services in St. Alban's Church.—Page 7.

Page 1.

It is now learned that Theodore Krause of Brooklyn, who attacked his wife with a knife and killed himself on Saturday night, knew himself to be a victim of homicidal mania, and had begged the police to lock him up.

Captain General Weyler has issued a proclamation, asking the Cubans in Santa Clara to surrender with or without arms. He promises all a pardon and to those who surrender with arms provisions and employment on the public works.

The Tammany celebration of the Fourth in the Wigwam was well attended yesterday, but did not develop the enthusiasm manifested in former years. The greatest applause was given at the mention of Bryan's name, and at the reading of his letter. The reading of ex-President Cleveland's letter was followed by mingled cheers and hisses, and there were many hisses when Perry Belmont's message was read. Guarded reference to silver was applauded, but the 16-to-1 doctrine was kept in the background.

Page 2.

John P. Altgeld, formerly Governor of Illinois, delivered the Independence Day oration before the Democratic League of Kings County yesterday. Perhaps 1,500 persons listened to and applauded his utterances.

Detectives working up evidence against Mrs. Nack in the Guldensuppe murder mystery found a bottle that smelled as if it had contained knock-out drops, and some stains that may prove to be blood in two rooms of the Woodside house.

Page 3.

The formal protest of Japan against the annexation of Hawaii to the United States was made public yesterday.

The Bering Sea correspondence probably will be transmitted to Congress this week. It will not show any change in the policy of this Government.

Acting Inspector Thompson arrested Policeman Thomas E. Enright of the Delancey Street Station, accusing him of drunkenness. He was locked up at that station and his badge taken away.

Charles Wills, who worked in the General Post Office, was found dying in the woods on Convent Avenue yesterday. On his body was a statement accusing John Moran of assaulting him in 1895.

Alexander Topp, while trying to collect a bill from Albert Lang, a Broadway saloon keeper, was thrown out of the place and fell to the sidewalk, suffering concussion of the brain, which may result fatally.

Fifteen seamen and two officers of the American ship Belle of Bath, which was burned at sea off Barbados, reached port yesterday. They deny a report said to have been started by Capt. Curtis that they set fire to the vessel to escape working at the pumps, the vessel having been aleak for two weeks.

Senator Platt was not found by callers at the Oriental Hotel yesterday. He was in the city on business. Other politicians of note at that hotel and Manhattan Beach were rather numerous. A throng of people went to Coney Island, packing excursion steamers, trolley cars, and trains, and there was a big contingent of cyclists. Bathing was at a discount.

Page 4.

Thirteen thousand people saw the Brooklyn baseball team defeat the New Yorks 4 to 3, after a rally in the ninth, in the afternoon. New York won in the morning—10 to 6.

Police Inspector McLaughlin of Brooklyn prevented the Sullivan-Fitzsimmons bout at Ambrose Park yesterday and threatened the principals with arrest if they assumed a fighting attitude.

At the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday J. E. Madden's colt Hamburg won the $20,000 Great Trial Stake, for two-year-olds, and Havoc won the Sheepshead Bay Handicap. There were five other races.

Spirited racing characterized the second day of the Excelsior Boat Club tournament at Manhattan Beach. Two thousand persons were present and enjoyed a good programme. Adamitz won two races.

Page 7.

Two men have been arrested on the east side, accused of poisoning the horses of fruit peddlers who had refused to pay blackmail for immunity from such trouble.

Page 8.

James A. Tyng defeated S. D. Bowers in the golf tournament for the Seabright Club Cup, at Seabright, yesterday.

Ellery H. Clark of Boston won the Amateur Athletic Union's all-around championship, at the New Jersey Athletic Club's grounds, yesterday. The New Jersey Athletic Club's men scored most points in the open events.

Page 9.

An explosion of fireworks set fire to the clothing of Mrs. Rose Werner and her daughter in Brooklyn, and both are in a critical condition.

San Francisco is gayly decorated for the Christian Endeavor delegates who have begun to arrive in numbers to attend the convention. About 1,500 Pullman cars are expected to arrive with delegates.

Page 10.

Heat and humidity made the day very oppressive. Several prostrations were reported. There was a great exodus to the water front resorts.

The National holiday was generally celebrated in this city yesterday with fireworks, flag raisings and presentations, and sports. Many persons patronized the excursion fleet and spent the day in the country or at the seashore.

The Larchmont Yacht Club had a fine breeze yesterday, and its eighteenth regatta was a great success, fifty-five craft sailing. The Vigilant won from the Navahoe, and the Colonia in her class beat the Amorita and the Emerald for the Colt cup.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
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NEW YORKER ABANDONS WIFE.

Beautiful Woman, with Blonde Hair, Attempts Suicide in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Mrs. Oscar Bachman, who says she is from New York, where her husband is a well-known horseman, drank nearly half a pint of laudanum Sunday night at the Great Northern Hotel. Her life was saved by a physician.

She lived for a long time at the Auditorium Hotel, but moved to the Great Northern five days ago. She said she wished to die because her husband had abandoned her. She is a very beautiful woman, under thirty years of age, and has blonde hair.

BIG COAL STRIKE NOW ON

President Ratchford of the Mine Workers Receives Reports from the States Affected.

PITTSBURG DISTRICT THE KEY

If the Operators There Concede the Demands of the Men the Strike Will Quickly Prove Successful, but if Not a Long Struggle Is Anticipated.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 5.—President Ratchford of the United Mine Workers spent to-day at headquarters, but not many reports were received from the various mining districts throughout the country as to the progress of the strike. President Ratchford said it would require several days to receive full information on this point, as the district Presidents would have to have time to communicate with the numerous locals before reporting definitely to National headquarters as to the completeness of the suspension.

Before the end of the present week, however, the National officers will have information at hand as to the exact situation at all the mines in the country.

The information which the National officials have at hand is of a general nature and is to the effect that the miners have generally suspended work and the strike promises to be a success. The success of the whole movement seems to devolve upon the men in the Pittsburg district, and judging from the latest information received from that field the miners there propose to do their part.

So far as can be learned, the operators in both the Pittsburg and Ohio districts do not intend to put forth any effort to start their mines, but have concluded to quietly close down and await developments.

President Ratchford said he had been astonished at the great number of telegrams received from operators requesting permission to operate their mines by paying the price demanded by the miners. These requests could not be granted, for the reason that to do so would be defeating the very object which the strike is intended to accomplish.

The Ohio operators will be governed in their course entirely by the action of the Pittsburg operators. If the latter agree to an advance in the price, the Ohio operators will not object, but will readily pay the advance.

The miners throughout Ohio generally observed Monday as a holiday, and it cannot be determined until to-day to what extent the order for suspension will be observed. It is conceded, however, that the strike will be generally enforced in this State.

DOUBT AT PITTSBURG.

Magnitude of Strike in that District Uncertain Until To-day.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 5.—The great struggle of the coal miners was inaugurated throughout the Pittsburg district to-day, but it will be impossible to tell anything about the true situation before to-morrow, as this was a general holiday, and work was suspended in all the mines of the district.

This was a day of mass meetings. By arrangement of the District Executive Board of the United Mine Workers' meetings were held in nearly every mining settlement that was represented at Saturday's convention in this city, and the miners were implored not to falter in the great struggle that has begun. What effect the meetings will have cannot be determined until to-morrow morning.

Much doubt is expressed as to the action of the Pittsburg and Chicago miners on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio, M. A. Hanna & Co.'s miners, on the Pan-Handle, who are working at the sixty-cent rate under an ironclad contract, and the New York and Cleveland miners. The miners' officials claim these men will strike, and the operators say they will not.

SITUATION IN ALABAMA.

Some Mines Closed, but Others at Work Night and Day.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 5.—The Blue Creek and Blockton mines of the Tennessee Company and the Sloss Company mines are still idle, and the miners show no disposition to accept the proposed cut.

The Pratt City free mines, the Tutwiler leased mines of the Sloss Company, and the convict mines at Pratt City and Coalburg have, on the other hand, vastly increased their output, some of them working day and night. The result is that the Birmingham district is getting out all the coal it needs or can dispose of.

The Blount, Bibb, Walker, Shelby, and Tuskaloosa County mines are not affected.

DIVIDED ACTION IN ILLINOIS.

Strike in Wilmington Coal Fields, but None at Peoria.

MORRIS, Ill., July 5.—In compliance with the general order, the miners of the Wilmington coal fields, including all the Grundy County miners, went on strike to-day. The Braceville miners decided to square up places, refusing, however, to load coal. Some Italians at Carbon Hill refused to strike, and in consequence a mine was partially operated to-day. Other mines have practically been on strike several days. The siege promises to be a long one.

PEORIA, Ill., July 5.—Not any of the coal miners in this vicinity have quit work yet or signified their intention of so doing.

No Strike Yet in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 5.—The miners in the Chattanooga district are all at work, but the situation is very feverish. At Rockwood, Dayton, and other points the men recently accepted a reduction, since which time they have not appeared to be satisfied. The men in this district are usually controlled by the action of the Soddy Miners, and there has been no disposition at that point to go out, but there is an undercurrent of dissatisfaction that may at any time terminate in a strike, which will be followed by all the other miners in the district.

Willing to Pay a Dollar a Day.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., July 5.—Charles J. Devlin, who operates mines at Marquette, Toluca, and Sparland, has proved to the miners that there was no necessity for a reduction of wages. He kept his mines going during the months of May and June, paying the old rate, to which was added at the Marquette mines a ten-cent a ton rate as switching charges over the Northwestern Road. It is said Mr. Devlin is willing to pay $1 per ton to the coal miners who will dig coal for him, providing he can get permission from the National Executive Board of United Mine Workers to allow his mine to be operated under those conditions.

Strike Indorsed in Indiana.

BRAZIL, Ind., July 5.—A mass meeting of miners was held here to-day. By a unanimous vote the meeting indorsed the action of the meeting on Saturday in declaring a suspension. The operators met a committee of the miners and argued with them against suspending, but it was of no avail.

Iowa Miners All Working.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, July 5.—All miners in this district are working. They are poorly organized. No strike is anticipated by the operators.

KILLED BY A BOMB.

Fatal Accident to ex-Vice President Stone of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 5.—Henry B. Stone, ex-Vice President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and ex-President of the Chicago Telephone Company, was killed at Nonquitt this morning by an explosion.

Mr. Stone, with his family and other Summer residents of Nonquitt, was celebrating the National holiday with a handsome display of day fireworks. Among them was a bomb, which, when exploded, let loose paper animals of various colors. Mr. Stone had applied the torch to this piece, but for some reason it did not appear as if the spark was going to reach the mine. Mr. Stone advanced and took the piece up in his hands. Before he was aware the piece exploded, striking him full in the face. He dropped to the ground instantly killed. His features were badly mutilated, and he sustained a compound fracture of the skull.

Mr. Stone was a regular Summer visitor with his family at Nonquitt, owning a comfortable cottage there. He leaves a widow and four children. His remains will be sent to Chicago for interment.

Mr. Stone was born in New Bedford, Mass., in 1852. He was graduated from Harvard, where he was prominent as a boating man. In 1876 he entered the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad shops, at Chicago, and in four years became Superintendent of the locomotive and car departments. A year later he became General Superintendent of the road. In 1883 he was made Assistant General Manager. In 1885 he became General Manager. Four years later he was elected Second Vice President.

He displayed great skill and success during the strike of 1889.

In 1890 he became President of the Chicago Telephone Company, and resigned that position the 1st of this month. He belonged to the Union League, Chicago, and other clubs of Chicago.

M'KINLEY'S MOTHER INJURED.

She Fell on the Porch of Her Home in Canton, Cutting a Gash in Her Head.

CANTON, July 5.—President McKinley rose early this morning and took a stroll through the yard before the sun was high. His mother this morning met with a serious accident for one of her age. In walking on the porch a piece of straw carpeting had slipped as she took a step and she fell to the floor, striking her forehead on a doorstep. Although eighty-eight years old, she was not so stunned but that she was able to arise in a few moments and walk to a stand, where she washed away the blood. She made light of the occurrence to Miss Helen McKinley, who happened in.

The President's sister, however, instantly notified him that his mother was hurt, and finding a deep gash in her head, he did not wait to summon a messenger, but started in haste to summon a doctor. Mrs. McKinley continued to make light of the injury. Her courage was admirable. The doctor found the cut so deep as to require sewing up, and she had this done without taking an anesthetic. At noon she did not seem to be suffering seriously from the shock and was resting easily.

The string of callers at the house did not begin until some time after this accident.

A lawn picnic on the grounds of Miss Buckingham's private school just across the street from the McKinley homestead was the programme for later in the afternoon. Miss Buckingham will accompany the McKinleys to Washington as their guest at the White House.

HEAT AND HUMIDITY ALLIED.

Several Prostrations Reported, Bicycle Riders Being Victims—A Big Exodus to Water Front Resorts.

Old General Humidity celebrated the Fourth not only on Sunday, but again on the holiday observed yesterday. He was present in all his sweltering array by "a large majority," noted by the weather officials at from 78 to 90 per cent. Humidity more than high temperature was responsible for the oppressiveness of the heat. The mercury shifted its position from 67° at 5 A. M. to 82° between 4 P. M. and 6 P. M. As it was a holiday, a goodly portion of the population wisely evacuated New York. The Aquarium drew only half the number that it usually attracts on holidays and Sundays, and even Liberty Island and the statue were not far enough away to suit the fugitives, thousands of whom went to the water resorts.

The heat was quite general along the coast and in the interior, except in the lake region, 90° being reported from a number of places.

These cases of heat prostrations were reported:

Abraham Berman, thirty-three years old, of 128 Delancey Street, was overcome while riding in a Third Avenue Elevated train at 11 o'clock in the morning. He was assisted off the car at East Sixty-seventh Street, where he was attended by a surgeon from the Presbyterian Hospital. He was then able to proceed to his home.

Seymour A. Crane, eighteen years old, of 7 South Eleventh Street, Newark, N. J., was overcome at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue in the afternoon. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

Robert Linden, an engineer, thirty-six years old, of 128 West Twenty-first Street, New York, was overcome in the afternoon while riding a bicycle through Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. He fell off his wheel at Heyward Street, and was carried into a drug store, where he was attended by Ambulance Surgeon Kuhn of the Eastern District Hospital, after which he was assisted home.

Hugo Quack, twenty-two years old, of 8 Third Avenue, Park Hill, Staten Island, went to Jersey City yesterday on a bicycle. While riding on the Hudson County Boulevard he was prostrated by heat and taken to the City Hospital. He will recover.

"Hot as Fire" in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 5.—The extreme heat beating down through a skilght yesterday caused the blowing out of two automatic fireplugs. The torrent of water thus released flowed down through the building, damaging the dry goods stock of Burnham, Stoepel & Co. and the clothing stock of the Peerless Manufacturing Company to the extent of nearly $100,000. The fireplugs were set to escape at a temperature of 130°.

Many Deaths in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Although the hot spell was broken Sunday night, the effects of the heated term were felt to-day, eighteen deaths occurring, making a total of thirty-five in the five days. Only six of these were infants. The list of prostrations is very large, and all of the hospitals are crowded with heat victims, many of whom are in a serious condition.

Season's Hottest Day in Boston.

BOSTON, July 5.—This was the hottest day of the season in Boston, the thermometer at the Weather Bureau having shown a record of 91° at 1:30 o'clock. The instruments on the street level were from 1° to 3° higher than this, and pedestrians suffered accordingly. The humidity was about normal. Four persons were reported as having succumbed to the heat.

Eight Deaths in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—The heat continued to-day. Twenty-two cases of prostration have been reported in the city and eight deaths. The streets are almost deserted, only those going out whose business is imperative.

103 and Three Deaths in Wheeling.

WHEELING, West Va., July 5.—The Government thermometer here at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon recorded a temperature of 103°. There were three deaths from heat here to-day.

Two Deaths in Sandusky, Ohio.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 5.—Two deaths occurred here to-day from sunstroke.

BEGGED TO BE RESTRAINED

Theodore Krause Knew He was Cursed with a Periodical Mania for Murder.

WIFE'S FATAL INTERFERENCE

Prevented Her Husband from Being Locked Up, and He Returned Home, Tried to Kill Her, and Committed Suicide.

A remarkable story of the mental affliction of Theodore Krause, who tried to kill his wife with a razor, at 470 Union Street, Brooklyn, last Saturday night, and then cut his own throat, dying in a few minutes, is developed by the police.

It was supposed that Krause's acts were caused by intoxication. Now Coroner Coombs and the police learn that the suicide was the victim of a homicidal mania. For months no one but Mrs. Krause knew that her husband was subject to strange hallucinations. During those periods he almost invariably expressed a desire to kill.

Krause's mania would disappear as quickly as at times it seemed to come. During the past two weeks, however, the man's nature seemed to change. His fellow-workmen at the wall-paper factory would gibe him, and this had an unhappy effect. He became frantic, and murder was uppermost in his mind. Last Friday Krause, his wife says, began to be afraid of himself. He felt the desire to kill coming on, and he told her he was going to keep out of harm's way until it passed.

Saturday morning he went to the office of the Charities Commissioner and asked the chief clerk to have him locked up. "I'll kill somebody," he said. The chief clerk laughed at Krause, and sent him to the police.

Krause then went to Capt. Reynolds of the detective squad and repeated his request. He was again turned away, and left muttering and angry. Then he went to Adams Street Court, and began an argument to be locked up.

Judge Brenner was about to comply, when Mrs. Krause, who had been searching for her husband, arrived and interfered. Krause consented to go with her. Almost as soon as he got home he attacked his wife with the knife, and, believing he had killed her, cut his own throat.

"If they had only locked me up I wouldn't have done it," was Krause's last words.

SEXTON KILLED BY CRACKERS.

Thrown in Front of Him by Boys Who Broke into a Pennsylvania Church to Toll the Bell.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 5.—Fielding Banks, the aged sexton of the First Presbyterian Church, New Brighton, Penn., had his funeral knell tolled by a number of young men, sons of aristocratic parents, who broke into the church early this morning to usher in the Fourth.

The boys were ringing the bell when the sexton came shuffling along to see what was wrong. The boys, to scare him, threw a bunch of lighted dynamite crackers in front of him and they exploded. The old man fell unconscious and died two hours later.

HEMATITE ORE IN ALABAMA.

Discovery of a Vein Containing 65 Per Cent. of Iron 100 Miles Long and Inexhaustible.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 5.—There has been discovered on lands of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company, near Leeds, Ala., twenty miles from Birmingham, a solid vein of brown hematite ore, 40 feet deep and 10 to 12 feet thick. The vein has been tapped in various places for a distance of twenty miles, and found to be regular and free from impurities. Its analysis has in some instances shown 65 per cent. of iron. Experts believe the vein to be a hundred miles long and inexhaustible in quantity.

The presence of ore was known before, but heretofore it was thought to be only in small and unprofitable pockets. The only profitable brown ore mines were held to be those near Russellville, Franklin County. The newly discovered deposit runs into the lands of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

A conservative authority holds that its discovery will cheapen the cost of ironmaking in the Birmingham district by at least 25 cents a ton, the brown ore being much more cheaply worked than the common Alabama red ores high in silicon.

LOGAN DAY IN CHICAGO.

Confederate Veterans Will Participate in the Great Parade.

CHICAGO, July 5.—A body of ex-Confederate soldiers will take part in the great Logan Day parade attendant upon the unveiling of the Logan Monument. The participation of the ex-Confederates was decided upon Saturday night at a dinner given by Theodore Noel, the President of Camp No. 8, United Confederate Veterans, at the Tremont House on Saturday night in celebration of his fifty-eighth birthday.

Noel was captured in the course of the war, but escaped. Fifteen years afterward the man from whom he escaped recognized him, and taking him to Senator Logan, in the Grand Pacific Hotel, said:

"General, you put me in the guardhouse for letting this man escape. Here he is."

KENTUCKY'S WHEAT CROP.

Farmers to Consider Holding It for Better Prices.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 5.—There was a preliminary meeting of Kentucky farmers here this afternoon, which passed resolutions calling a mass meeting for Lexington on next Monday, July 12, to take action regarding holding back the new wheat until prices get better. Millers are now offering 60 cents, which farmers say they will not take. The movement is led by Col. Tobias Gibson of Versailles, brother to the late United States Senator Gibson, from Louisiana.

Kentucky will produce this year about 15,000,000 bushels of wheat. Millers have but ten days' supply, and farmers think they can get better prices if they hold their wheat off the market till the last of the present month.

DROWNED IN LAKE SUPERIOR.

Two Young Women and Two Young Men Upset in a Boat.

DULUTH, July 5.—Two young women and two young men were drowned in Lake Superior this afternoon by the capsizing of a rowboat. The party left Itasca, Wis., for Minnesota Point, in an overloaded boat. Seven were in the party. They did not get out in the lake very far before the sea began to wash into the boat. The young women became frightened, and stood up on their seats. This caused the boat to overturn, and the entire party were thrown into the lake.

Three of the party were picked up by a steam launch, but the others went down before help arrived. The drowned are:

Christie McDonald, aged seventeen; May McDonald, aged twenty-four; Daniel McDonald, aged nineteen, and John McCreary, aged twenty-five.

Three of those who lost their lives were children of H. C. McDonald, a well-known hotel man at Itasca. The body of one of the McDonald girls has been recovered.

Absolutely Pure Milk.

All the Green Mountain certified condensed milk comes from cows carefully tested by the surgeon of the Vermont Dairy Commission, and certified free from disease. The only way one can be sure of obtaining pure milk and cream, free from disease germs, is to use this brand.—Adv.

WEYLER READY TO PARDON

Cubans in Santa Clara Asked to Surrender with or Without Arms.

WORK AND FOOD PROMISED

Insurgents May Make Signs with Handkerchiefs in Order that the Spaniards May Know of Their Intentions to Surrender—Dismissals at Sancti Spiritus.

HAVANA, July 5.—Capt. Gen. Weyler, after his arrival at Sancti Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara, issued a proclamation to the insurgents and pacificos, saying that the approaching inauguration of the scheme of reforms for Cuba was more important than the insurrectionary movement in the Province of Santa Clara, adding:

"Therefore I will pardon all who surrender with or without arms. They may give themselves up at any military station by making signs with handkerchiefs, so that the troops may know of their intention to surrender. Those who surrender with arms will receive provisions, and will be employed on the public works. Those who bring in cattle or horses may keep the animals or sell them."

Official advices from Sancti Spiritus say that the insurrection in that district has so completely collapsed that the battalions of troops which have been on duty there are being sent westward.

The Captain General has dismissed several Government employes at Sancti Spiritus for irregularities in the conduct of their department.

CUBAN FORCES DISPERSED.

Insurgents Driven Back by Spanish Columns with Loss.

HAVANA, July 5.—It is officially announced that Major Moscoso's column of Spanish troops has had a skirmish at Lamita with the insurgents commanded by Rego and Carrillo. The Government force is reported to have captured a quantity of arms and medicines.

The guerrilla forces of Cruces, Haez, and San Fernando later attacked the same insurgent bodies. The latter occupied an intrenched position on the heights of Capan. After three hours' fighting, the official report adds, the enemy was dispersed with the loss of thirty men killed, including the insurgent leader Clavelo. The guerrillas also captured a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Brig. Gen. Monoco, it is officially announced, has attacked and dislodged from an entrenched position a number of insurgents in the woods near Purogrino, this province. The insurgents, it is further stated, left twelve men killed, and the troops had a Captain and five soldiers killed and nineteen men wounded.

The Maria Cristina battalion, according to another announcement from headquarters, has been engaged in the woods of Pedroso and Rioba, Province of Matanzas, with a numerous force of insurgents. The latter are said to have lost many men and to have left twenty-six killed, including Major Pancho Sardinas, on the field. The troops, it is added, captured 27 rifles and 2,000 cartridges. The column's loss is reported to have been insignificant.

In other skirmishes which have recently taken place the insurgents, according to official announcements, have lost forty-two men killed.

RETREAT OF GOMEZ CHECKED.

Weyler Frustrates the Insurgent Plan to Move Westward.

HAVANA, July 5.—In the District of Cienfuegos the insurgent bands under the leaders Alfredo Rego, Camacho Pancho, Carrillo, Clavero, Pancho Perez, and Quintin Bandera united with a view of protecting Gen. Maximo Gomez from the pursuit of the Spanish column. The combined bands then moved westward and so favored the retreat of Gomez.

Capt. Gen. Weyler immediately ordered active operations to be undertaken, with the result that the insurgent plan has been frustrated, so far as any further movement westward is concerned.

It is reported that among the killed in the engagement at Maria Rodriguez last Saturday was Brig. Rafael Cantrares.

WOUNDED CUBANS AT KINGSTON.

Reach Jamaica in an Open Boat and Have 80 Letters Seized.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, via Galveston, July 5.—Twelve Cubans landed at Rio Nuevo to-day after a terrible passage in an open boat. Among them were four wounded men.

The officials have seized eighty letters addressed to persons living in the United States.

GREAT TIN PLATE TRUST.

Effort to Perfect an Organization with a Capital of $20,000,000 to Control Trade and Prices.

CHICAGO, July 5.—American manufacturers of tin plate are trying to organize a gigantic trust with a nominal capital of $20,000,000, this amount to be increased if the formation of the trust goes through. There are 189 tin plate mills in the United States, all of which are to be brought into the combination if possible. Incidental to this scheme there was a general shutdown of all plants last week and 14,000 employes were thrown out of work.

The new tariff is the bone of contention between mill owners and workmen. The former want all the benefits of increased duties, and the latter insist upon an advance in wages.

Manager Wheeler of the Great Western Tin Plate Company says: "There is no harmony of action among the manufacturers. The only way to harmonize the tin-plate manufacturers is by purchase. Personally, I think a Moses will spring up who will accomplish it, and before long. The opportunity is too tempting.

"There is at present a difference of from 50 cents to 75 cents between the domestic and the import price, which the trust, if formed, would proceed to annihilate. In its capacity as about the heaviest user of steel billets in the country, such a trust could gain the co-operation of the huge steel plants in crushing presumptuous people who ventured to start independent mills."

Symptoms of labor troubles became evident two months ago. The tonnage men earn $8 a day a man, but their work is unusually hard, and calls for a high order of skill.

DR. CARSON LEAVES ORANGE.

Reads His Resignation to Accept a Call from California.

ORANGE, N. J., July 5.—At the service in the Brick Presbyterian Church yesterday the Rev. Dr. Alexander N. Carson read his resignation, to take effect Aug. 31. He had three months' leave of absence, and was not expected home until September.

Dr. Carson is 6 feet 2 inches in height and an athlete. While personally popular with his congregation his style of preaching had been condemned as didactic. Dr. Carson has been called to a California pulpit. He came here from St. Paul a year and a half ago.

Cleveland in 14 hours and 15 minutes by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 next morning. Chicago 4:00 P. M.—Adv.

DEATH IN FRENCH FLOODS.

Fifty Persons Drowned in Auch—Laborers Killed by Lightning.

LONDON, July 6.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"The recent floods in the south of France are the worst that have occurred since 1875. It is believed that fifty persons have been drowned in the Department of Auch alone, although the inhabitants were warned of the impending disaster. The firemen and the military did their utmost to assist, but the flood was so swift that many were literally swept away.

Similar reports, except with fewer fatalities, come from many other towns. Damage to the value of hundreds of thousands of pounds has been done by hailstones in the regions of Lyons, Limoges, Castres, and Le Puy. Many laborers have been killed by lightning and hailstones."

TURKS OCCUPY KALABAKA.

Greek Town Pillaged and Destroyed by Invading Troops.

ATHENS, July 5.—The Turkish troops, after a sharp fight with the inhabitants, have occupied the village of Kalabaka, in North Thessaly.

Kalabaka, although within the territory occupied by the Turkish troops, was under Greek administration. The attack was made last Thursday by a body of Turks and Albanians 2,000 strong. The inhabitants fought desperately, killing many of the Turks, but were finally overpowered. Most of them fled to the mountains. The others have probably been massacred or taken prisoners. The Turks after pillaging the town, destroyed it.

SIGNS OF SULTAN'S YIELDING.

Peace May Now Be Settled in Accordance with the Views of Europe.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—The Sultan now shows signs of yielding on the question of rectification of the Turkish frontier in the direction of Greece, and the Ambassadors expect negotiations for peace will be resumed to-day or Tuesday, when it is hoped everything will be settled in accordance with the views of Europe.

Russian Tars Riot at the Piraeus.

ATHENS, July 5.—A violent affray took place at the Piraeus to-day between a number of drunken Russian sailors and the inhabitants. A Russian officer, Capt. de Nelidoff, son of the Russian diplomat, intervened, and was seriously injured.

YELLOW FEVER ON SHIPBOARD.

Two Deaths on the San Jose at San Francisco from Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—The Pacific Mail steamer San José has arrived from Panama and way ports, burying two of her company at sea on the way up the coast. One of them was Chief Engineer McMillan the other a mess boy. The symptoms of the disease from which they died were those of yellow fever.

The Acapulco, that came into port on Friday and reported the loss of four of her passengers and crew on her way from Panama from yellow fever, has been released from Quarantine.

DEFEATED COXSWAIN DIED.

Tragic Ending of a Close Rowing Race at Boston.

BOSTON, July 5.—At the rowing regatta on the Charles River this afternoon the most exciting race was the senior eight-oared contest, in which the Riverside crew won by six feet over the Millstreams of Chelsea.

After the Millstreams had returned to the boathouse wharf, the coxswain, H. Sadler of Chelsea, alighted, and just as he was entering the boathouse fell to the floor and expired almost instantly, his death being due to heart disease aggravated by the excitement and heat of the day.

AERONAUT MISSING.

His Balloon Fell into Lake Michigan, Near Chicago, Yesterday.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Evanston life savers are looking for a lost aeronaut, whose airship is riding on the surface of Lake Michigan about three miles off the Evanston Station.

The balloon was first seen to strike the lake this morning, a few miles off Rogers Park. It swooped down from a great height, and at the first plunge the car went under the waves and was dragged along a considerable distance under the water.

There were no balloon ascensions, so far as known, around Chicago yesterday, and the presence of the balloon over the lake is a mystery.

JUDGMENTS FOR $150,746,016.

Work of the United States District Courts of Illinois in One Year.

CHICAGO, July 5.—According to the report of the United States Circuit District Courts of this State for the last fiscal year, the judgments in favor of plaintiffs during that period amounted to $150,746,016. This does not include the Northern Pacific foreclosure, which was in the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

The number of cases heard and determined was 543. The amount of business for plaintiffs as given does not completely state the work of the courts, for much of the work ends in simple injunctions.

Judge Grosscup says the interests involved in litigation amounted to fully $200,000,000.

Hampton (Va.) Post Office Robbed.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 5.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning the Post Office at Hampton was entered and about $1,000 in cash and stamps stolen. Dynamite was used to blow open the safe. There is no clue to the robbers.

Richfield's Monument Dedicated.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, July 5.—The handsome granite Soldiers and Sailors' Monument presented to the Town of Richfield by T. R. Proctor was dedicated to-day.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high off the Atlantic and North Pacific coasts and over the Gulf. A trough of low pressure extends from Arizona to Manitoba. The pressure is low in the St. Lawrence Valley. Rain has fallen in the South Atlantic States, the lake regions, and the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. The temperature has fallen in the lake regions, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, has risen in the Missouri Valley and middle slope, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		Times.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	74	68	71
6 A. M.	74	67	71
9 A. M.	75	70	75
12 M.	77	78	82
4 P. M.	76	82	87
6 P. M.	73	82	84
9 P. M.	71	76	81
12 P. M.	71	75	77

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78.50
Weather Bureau	74.00
Corresponding date 1896	74.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72.00

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient cures constipation and refreshes while it cures.—Adv.

TAMMANY'S BIG DAY

Oratory in the Wigwam, Glorifying Jeffersonian Democracy, Silver Being Kept in the Background.

WILD CHEERS FOR BRYAN AND HISSES FOR GOLD MEN.

Ex-President Cleveland's Letter Was Rudely Received — Ex-Senator Hill's Letter Unread—Quinn of Montana Carried Off the Honors in Speaking.

The Tammany Society's celebration of the Fourth of July in the Wigwam yesterday was marked by an almost absolute absence of any free silver talk. The Chicago platform was not referred to, except in the letter sent by William J. Bryan.

Bryan's name was vociferously cheered, and ex-President Cleveland's name was both cheered and hissed. When the ex-President's brief letter was read there was more hissing than cheering.

The hissing seemed to be confined to the left side of the hall, and it is claimed by some of the Tammany men that anti-Tammany members of the Progressive Democratic League sent men to the hall to hiss. One man who is known to be in sympathy with the anti-Tammany element in the league was seen to jump up and apparently give a signal just before the hissing began. Members of the league had previously threatened to hiss any gold man's name at the celebration.

There was some hissing at the reading of the cablegram from Perry Belmont. There was mingled cheering and hissing when Representative Richardson referred to Mr. Cleveland in his speech, and there was great applause when he first mentioned Mr. Bryan's name.

The avoidance of the silver issue and reference to the Chicago platform was general. Representative Hunter of Illinois expressed hope for the "restoration of the coinage of the Constitution," and at this there was much applause. John M. Quinn of Montana defended the right of the United States to legislate for itself without waiting for the consent of other nations. But not a word was said about 16 to 1. Conservatism seemed to be the prearranged basis of the celebration.

Quinn Won the Applause.

Representative James D. Richardson of Tennessee, in making the first "long talk," pleased the audience very much, but the man who came in for the lion's share of the applause was John M. Quinn. The Montana orator was absolutely unknown to the audience when he was introduced almost at the end of the meeting. When he had finished he received something like an ovation. Men he had never seen before shook hands with him, and the audience cheered until he had to bow his thanks. Mr. Quinn lives in Butte City, Mon., and, of course, is a silver man. He was formerly editor of The Butte Miner. But he did not discuss silver. He took for his theme "National Unity," and thus struck into a new field in Tammany.

The celebration on the whole was perhaps more patriotic than political. The audience, while

the applause which followed that of Cleveland was met with a volley of hisses. The speaker proceeded:

"It is meet and proper that the Democracy of this Union should annually assemble in Tammany Hall, and under her auspices set the pace in celebrating the Nation's birthday. Democrats are the authors and creators of that National day. The immortal founder of our party, Thomas Jefferson, was its sire, and his followers and devotees nurtured and sustained it till it reached the full stature of manhood. The Fourth of July and its glorious memories belong to the Democratic Party, and are a portion of its priceless heritage.

Jeffersonian Creed.

"Jefferson was not only the founder of the Democratic Party, but he was the ablest exponent of its principles and its most powerful leader. We should never cease to remember that Jefferson portrayed the evils of a splendid and powerful Government, and earnestly advocated plain and inexpensive institutions; that he was the first to proclaim equal and exact justice to all men, with special privileges to none; in a country governed upon this principle trusts and all other anti-Democratic and anti-American combinations could not exist; that he warned us against entangling alliances with all foreign nations; that he placed supreme the civil over the military authority; that he sought to impress upon us the observance of economy in public expenses that labor might be lightly burdened.

"I am reminded," the speaker continued, "that this is the first Fourth of July assembling of the Tammany Society as a constituent of Greater New York.

"Whether this local event portends this consummation so devoutly to be wished—the reunion of Democrats—I know not, but I have an abiding faith that such reunion is coming. Our party has laid to rest in their graves every political organization that has raised hand against it in the past. The Federalist Party, the Whig Party of imperishable memory, the American, or Know Nothing, Party, have all thus been put to sleep. The wise political forecaster already tells us he sees along the horizon signs of a coming victory at the next election. The old constitutional, Jeffersonian, Jacksonian Fourth of July Democracy is gathering itself together for a mighty charge at the ranks of the party now dominant in the land.

Bryan's Name Wildly Cheered.

"When the bugle sounds and the battle cry is given with an intrepid leader such as William Jennings Bryan" —

The speaker was here interrupted for fully a minute by cheering for Bryan. Resuming after the interruption Mr. Richardson continued:

"For some such leader as he, the Republican Party, like all its predecessors, will be dislodged from power. The country will not then have to wait for even the advance agent of prosperity to arrive, but will begin at once the long march of prosperity unparalleled in its history."

Mr. Richardson concluded by saying that while not seeking to amalgamate with our States the far-away isles of the sea, on account of the difficulty in defending them, he "would not, in due and proper season, hesitate to plant our flag on all adjacent lands, until it floated triumphantly from Alaska to Panama."

After more singing by the Glee Club, ex-Congressman Henry St. George Tucker was called on for the second "long talk." He said there was a bond of sympathy between himself and Tammany in that he was the author of the bill which abolished Federal interference in elections. The Declaration of Independence he described as the defiant protest of a brave people against tyranny.

Tucker on the Dingley Bill.

"When I heard that charge in the Declaration made against King George III. for cutting off our trade with the whole world," continued the speaker, "my thoughts ran back to the City of Washington, where today there is being forged a bill, known as the Dingley bill, to cut off, confessedly, our trade with the whole world. [Cheers.] That bill is now going through such a process of disintegration that its own friends are ashamed to father it."

He congratulated the great City of New York on the noble start it had made to take by the throat the trusts and make them obey the laws of the land. Mr. Tucker concluded:

"The declaration of this people to-day should be for independence of restrictions upon trade whereby the great commercial centres are made to pay tribute to a few under forms of law; independence of the power of wealth, by which a debauched suffrage can elevate to power its willing and servile instruments; independence of thought and speech, by which the humblest citizen may, without limitation, voice the sentiments of his class; independence of labor, so that when a man buys the labor of another the contract shall not include a bartering of political rights; independence of the demagogue and political charlatan, by whose intrigues political maxims are sanctioned for his own advancement, public honor degraded, and public and private obligations ruthlessly violated. This declaration is as appropriate to-day as it was 121 years ago." [Applause.]

READING THE LETTERS.

Ex-Senator Hill's Communication Was Received Too Late.

After the "long talks" had been disposed of, John B. McGoldrick read some of the most conspicuous letters received from prominent men. There was one letter that was not read yesterday, nor was it printed on the slips furnished to the press. It came from ex-Senator David B. Hill. Mr. McGoldrick gave it out to the reporters toward the end of the meeting. He stated that Mr. Sheehan, to whom it was addressed, was not in the city either on Saturday or Sunday, and did not open the mail in which ex-Senator Hill's letter was found until he left the stage near the end of the celebration. This, he said, explained why, although Mr. Hill's letter was written on July 2, it did not reach Mr. Sheehan in time to be read. It was, however, unhesitatingly given out for publication. It follows:

Dear Sir: Thanks for your very courteous invitation, but a prior engagement to speak at Oswego will prevent my attendance at your annual celebration.

My views of party policy are too well known to require repetition. I have nothing to add to them, nothing to retract. I have but one practical suggestion to make at this crisis. The Republican managers, in permitting Greater New York, expected to make it a Republican city. Otherwise it would not have been created. Democratic division will fulfill these expectations; Democratic unity will disappoint them.

The course of the Democracy is plain—let us disappoint our enemies. I remain yours,

DAVID B. HILL.

Ex-President Cleveland's Letter.

Mr. McGoldrick first read the ex-President's letter, which headed the printed slips:

Westland, Princeton, N. J., June 14, 1897.
Hon. John C. Sheehan:

Dear Sir—I desire to acknowledge with thanks an invitation to attend the celebration by the Tammany Society of the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of American Independence.

My engagements will not permit me to be present on this interesting occasion, but I hope its significance will pre-eminently consist in a clear and emphatic announcement of the principles and beliefs which accord with the best and most thoughtful sentiments and opinions of our countrymen. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Then followed wild applause and vicious hissing. The visitors looked surprised.

Mr. McGoldrick cleared his throat, struck his loudest tones, and read Mr. Bryan's letter as follows:

Mr. Bryan's Regrets.

Lincoln, Neb., June 28, 1897.

Dear Sir: I regret that an engagement made several weeks ago will render it impossible for me to join with the Tammany Society in celebrating the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. I have on a former occasion, commended the founders of your society for making provision in the constitution then adopted for the annual commemoration of the Fourth of July. There is a special propriety in the observance of this day by Democrats at this time, when the party has just freed itself from foreign financial influences and taken an emphatic stand in favor of an American policy for the American people. I trust that your meeting may prove the inauguration of a campaign which will result in putting Greater New York under Democratic control. The party has already shown in Chicago, Cincinnati, and several other cities larger gains than will be required to overcome the Republican majorities recorded in New York and Brooklyn last November. All indications point to a strong growth in public sentiment along the lines laid down in the Chicago platform; the failure of the Republican policies to restore prosperity having given a new impetus to the movement which has for its object the restoration of gold and silver coinage of the Constitution.

While the increasing strength of Democratic principles, together with the absence of the coercion extensively practiced last Fall, would seem sufficient to make victory reasonably certain in New York, you will be greatly aided by the fact that the Republican Administration, both in your city and State, has been so unsatisfactory as to cause widespread criticism.

I trust that your celebration will excite increased interest in the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, and thus hasten the day when these principles will be completely triumphant in city, State, and Nation. Thanking you for the honor you do me, I am very truly yours,

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

The cheering which followed this lasted three-quarters of a minute. A few men got on their feet and swung their hats. The incident closed with three cheers for Bryan.

Perry Belmont's Cable Message.

Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont sent the following cable message from Paris under date of June 25:

"Dear Sir: I cannot be with you in Tammany Hall on our day of general jubilee. I deeply regret it. The author of that charter of our liberties whose declaration 121 years ago we celebrate, was the founder of the party organization of which we are members, and was the first Democratic President. Meditation is always profitable on his earliest and latest exposition of individual liberty and political equality as the foundation of our system of Constitutional government. Meditation is especially needful now. Recent Republican efforts in Congress to so pervert the revenue clause of the Constitution as to promote odious monopolies in production and trade could never have had the sanction of Thomas Jefferson.

"The Democracy of New York cannot consent that the political influence of our municipality shall even seem to be in the hands of the Republican Party.

"May the coming anniversary of Independence Day be the beginning of a reunited and henceforth inseparable Jeffersonian Democracy. It was in 1848 that the Democracy, solely by dissensions, encountered deplorable defeat in a Presidential contest, but only four years later, when reunited, achieved a memorable victory, similar to that now promised to a reunited Democracy in the Greater New York.

"May Democratic victory, wanting no element of completeness, be ours in November next and in 1900."

Mr. Belmont's letter was received with mingled applause and hisses.

Justice Gaynor's Greetings.

There was much applause for the letter from Supreme Court Justice W. J. Gaynor, who wrote:

"Your order is ancient compared with others. Recurrence to its political influence in the past makes it seem appropriate, in complying with your invitation to express in writing views suitable to the occasion, to call attention to the extraordinary extent to which the people of this country are becoming organized into societies devoted to the development and upholding of political and economic principles. It is the natural result of our schools, and shows the healthy intellectual growth of the people. It means much for the future.

"Such societies are the schools of political knowledge, virtue, and liberty. They will lift government up, especially local government. They will put an end to those gross violations of individual right and personal liberty, so contrary to Saxon and Anglo-Saxon law and tradition, which have grown so common in our two cities that many are cowed by and submit to them under the supposition that they are the lawful exercise of police power, while those in controlling executive authority do not seem to understand it to be their chiefest duty to summarily stop them. By keeping them possessed of the spirit and vitality which can only come from correct political principles, and the highest and most unyielding sense of public fidelity, their future cannot fail to be great."

Chairman Jones's Thanks.

Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, wrote:

"I am under many obligations to the committee for the courtesy of the invitation. It would give me great pleasure to be present on the occasion if it were possible to do so, but I fear that my public duties here will render it impossible, as it looks now as if the Tariff bill will still be under discussion here, and I have very little hope of being able to leave the city until that bill is disposed of."

Letters were also received from United States Senators Mitchell, Lindsay, Chilton, Daniel, Smith, Pasco, and Mallory; Govs. Budd of California, Rogers of Washington, Steunenberg of Idaho, Holcomb of Nebraska, United States Supreme Court Justices Peckham and Field, ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney, Amos J. Cummings, John Boyd Thacher of Albany, ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio, St. Clair McKelway, John De Witt Warner, ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut, ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, Daniel N. Lockwood of Buffalo, and several others.

John R. McLean, in answering his invitation from Cincinnati, said: "It is impossible to accept, as I must stay in Ohio."

THE SHORT TALKS.

Representatives from the West Stir Up Much Enthusiasm.

The first of the "short talkers," so-called, no one knows why, was Congressman James Hamilton Lewis of the State of Washington. Mr. Lewis told the audience that the "pursuit of happiness" promised in the Declaration of Independence was impeded by many obstacles, and that the Republic had reached a point where "we have more government than is necessary and more laws than is righteous." He gave warning that the true interests of the Nation demanded the elevation of the poor, and that neglect of this would bring the United States to a downfall similar to that which overtook Ancient Rome.

Congressman A. J. Hunter of Illinois spoke next. He strongly attacked the Republican Party as one of greed and monopoly which was foisting on the people a system of centralization and establishing a plutocracy, which was fifty times more expensive than aristocracy was to Great Britain. Men in the protected factories, he said, were asking permission to work and live.

"The American people know what they want," he said, "and at the next election they will have a Congress and a President who will favor a restoration of silver as the recognized money of the Constitution." This prediction was loudly applauded.

Mr. Hunter declared that Mark Hanna was engaged in attempting to haul down the Statue of Liberty and put in its place a statue of taxation, with a copy of the Dingley bill in one hand and a contribution box in the other.

Representative R. C. De Graffenreid of Texas praised Hancock and McClellan, and spoke of the loyalty to their common country of the citizens of the Lone Star State.

Eloquence from Montana.

Then came the enthusiasm maker, John M. Quinn of Montana. Mr. Quinn did not agree with those who said that politics should not be discussed at a Fourth of July gathering.

"There is one issue," he said, "paramount in this Nation to-day; it is the issue of National unity, harmony, brotherhood, and good will. There should be no sectional lines on the Fourth of July. The man who tries to array one section of the country against another is contemptible and perfidious and an enemy of the Republic. There is no battle between East and West, North and South, but that of the people against those who would betray them.

"You of New York and we of the West must stand together. Your desires in National affairs should be ours; ours should be yours, and I am proud to address the one great organization which in the last campaign stood up for National Democracy. When we in the West try to build up our country, we are trying to add to the glory of New York and to the Republic, which is the beacon light of humanity, holding the torch of liberty so high that it can be seen by the struggling mortals of the world at large.

"The paternal devotion of the East is strong, but the filial devotion of the West is stronger, and when the East thoughtfully sings 'Where is My Boy To-night?' the West tenderly responds with 'The Old Folks at Home.' [Loud cheers.]

"We can sympathize with you. We, too, have had reformers without reformation. We are as bitterly opposed as you are to those who serve the devil in the name of God.

"Let us hope that when the returns come in after the great contest in November the banner of the true Jacksonian Democracy will be triumphantly flying and that the black flag of ostracism will never again wave over your temples of liberty, and that real reform will follow the mockery which you have suffered. [Applause.]

"While Tammany is celebrating the National anniversary and singing 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' Montana sends back the cry 'Sweet Land of Liberty.'" [Enthusiastic cheering.]

An Attack on Trusts.

"While it is true that we are suffering from false promises and violated pledges, it is equally true, thanks to the wisdom of the Fathers, that the people themselves have the power to remedy the evil. I cannot believe that the people of this country are so unmindful of the struggles of the past, unmindful of the cost in blood and money of self-government, of the heroic struggles of the Fathers whose blood-stained footprints marked the road to liberty, that they will sell themselves, knowingly and willingly, to trusts, corporations, and conspirators.

"I believe they will show by their ballots that this Republic is able to legislate for itself without the aid or consent of any other nation. [Applause.] Those who say we are impotent to deal with our own affairs are really incapable of being the leaders of a free people.

"Let us remember that every man is a son of liberty, every woman a daughter of freedom, and that the good leader in the long run is he who bows to the will of the people, honestly expressed."

James A. O'Gorman was the only New York speaker of the day. He predicted success in the coming municipal contest for the hosts of Democracy if they were true to their party and its traditions. Then he said New York would be ruled by New Yorkers.

A rousing vote of thanks was given to the speakers and the celebration concluded with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

After the celebration the visiting speakers were taken to the Claremont, where they were entertained at luncheon. They then visited Grant's Tomb and other points of interest. Col. George B. McClellan, Peter F. Meyer, and Augustus W. Peters extended the courtesies to the visitors.

DEMOCRATS IN WASHINGTON.

William J. Bryan Prevented from Attending the Celebration.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A patriotic celebration was held to-day at the Grand Opera House under the joint auspices of the National Association of Democratic Clubs and the Democracy of the District of Columbia and contiguous sections. Addresses were delivered by Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia and Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania. Speeches were made by members of Congress and others representing the original thirteen States. The Declaration of Independence was read by Andrew A. Lipscomb, as was also the last letter written by Thomas Jefferson, expressing regret that he was unable to attend Independence Day celebration in this city seventy-one years ago.

William J. Bryan, in a letter expressing his regret at not being able to attend the meeting, said:

Hon. Lawrence Gardner, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Sir: An engagement at Los Angeles, Cal., will make it impossible for me to attend the Fourth of July celebration held under the auspices of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. I regard the commemoration of the anniversary of our National Independence Day as a duty, and trust that the Washington meeting will be useful in stimulating those present to renewed exertions to the end that the independence achieved by your ancestors may be preserved for posterity.

Just now there is special reason for solicitude lest a servile acquiescence in a foreign financial policy may rob us of the substance of political freedom and leave us in the shadow. Very truly yours,

W. J. BRYAN.

Lincoln, Neb., June 19, 1897.

Resolutions were adopted favoring taxes for a time only, denouncing the Dingley bill, and demanding the free coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1. The resolutions close with a declaration for the annexation of Cuba and the recognition of her belligerent rights.

BAD PANIC IN MISSOURI.

Skyrocket Pierces a Woman's Thigh, Inflicting Fatal Injuries.

MACON, Mo., July 5.—At the Fourth of July celebration at Ethel a misdirected roman candle struck an immense package of explosives, which shot off in the midst of the big crowd attending the festivities.

Horses reared and plunged and tore through the crowd, knocking people down right and left, and many women fainted. A number of people were struck by the flying fireworks, and many wounds were inflicted. A Miss King was hit in the thigh by a skyrocket, which tore its way through her limb, inflicting a fatal wound.

CELEBRATIONS IN HAVANA.

No American Correspondents or Spaniards at the Consulate.

HAVANA, July 5.—The exclusion of American newspaper correspondents from the Fourth of July celebrations over which Consul General Lee presided at the United States Consulate, is commented upon in local Spanish circles.

It is also remarked that no Spanish official was invited to be present, and that the guests included no member of the Spanish Conservative party.

MRS. NACK MAY BE INDICTED.

Detectives Averse to Disclosing Evidence Against Her—Blood Stains Perhaps in Woodside House.

There were no new developments yesterday in the Guldensuppe murder mystery, and none of the new clues presented have furnished any tangible result. Mrs. Nack is passing her time calmly and apparently in unconcern in the Jefferson Market Prison, while the police are trying to find evidence to support the theory that connects her with the murder.

None of the Woodside, L. I., persons who told the police Saturday and Sunday that a woman they believe to have been Mrs. Nack, with a man they believe to have been Martin Thorn, were at the suspected house in Woodside June 26, have identified her as the woman. Harry Whalley, the lamplighter, who told the police of having seen blood in the drainage ditch, and of having seen a man and woman carry a big bundle from the house in Second Street, went to the prison yesterday afternoon to see Mrs. Nack, but was not permitted to do so. It is believed that Whalley, with the three women who say they heard cries of "Murder!" at the house on the morning of June 26, will be in court to-day, when Mrs. Nack is arraigned for the continuance of her examination.

It is not thought likely that the examination will be concluded at all. The July Grand Jury, which convenes at 10:30 A. M. to-day, will be asked to indict Mrs. Nack and the missing Martin Thorn. Acting Inspector O'Brien will have all his witnesses there and will let them tell their stories. Then, if an indictment is found, the police-court examination must be abandoned. If the witnesses are before the Grand Jury, they cannot be in the police court, and the hearing must be adjourned. In that way the detectives will get around the demand of Mr. Friend, Mrs. Nack's counsel, that the charges and the evidence against the woman be made public. They do not wish to disclose their case against her just yet.

The detectives have decided that the bundle of blood-stained rags found in the river off Astoria Saturday have nothing to do with the murder mystery they are trying to elucidate. They made one find in the Woodside house that they consider important. They found a claret bottle containing a sediment that smelled strongly of alcohol, and a button hook stamped with the name of a Sixth Avenue shoe dealer. Bernard Baula, who owns the house, deals in claret and says he left the bottle there some weeks ago. There was no sediment and no alcoholic smell to it then. He knew nothing of the button hook.

Acting Inspector O'Brien believes the sediment and smell show that the bottle had lately been used for "knock-out" drops, and has so far altered his theory of Saturday that he now believes Guldensuppe was drugged instead of sandbagged, before he was murdered. With the aid of a magnifying glass yesterday the detectives found some dark spots on the floor of the bath room and the adjoining room, and they cut out the pieces of the floor and will have the stains analyzed.

Mr. Baula made the positive statement yesterday that he does not believe Mrs. Nack and Thorn are the man and woman who, as Mr. and Mrs. Braun, rented the house from Mrs. Baula, and he does not believe the house has been used since the last tenants left. He said he expects Mr. and Mrs. Braun to turn up and claim the return of their $15 or a month's use of the house as soon as the present excitement has died away.

The police say it is to Mr. Baula's interest to deny the possibility of a murder having been committed in the house, as he wishes to rent it.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

JACKSON, Mich., July 5.—Fire at 2:30 o'clock this morning destroyed four stores in one of the best business blocks in the city. Loss, $50,000.

AKRON, Ohio, July 5.—The planing mill and lumber yard of Jackson & Lyman were destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. The loss will reach $50,000, half of which is covered by insurance.

BAYARD AT PHILADELPHIA

Ex-Ambassador's Oration at the Annual Celebration at Independence Hall.

PLEA FOR A SOUND CURRENCY

The Power of Any Government to Create Values by Statute Emphatically Denied—Declaration of Independence Justified by Our Present Relations with England.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated to-day in front of Independence Hall. The celebration was under the auspices of the Society of the War of 1812 of Pennsylvania.

Thomas F. Bayard, ex-Ambassador to England, was the orator of the day. The speaker, in referring to the Declaration of American Independence, said:

"Never was the Declaration of American Independence in 1776 so justified before God and man as it is by the relations and condition of the two English-speaking nations which exist to-day. Never was the United States so great or powerful in material wealth and resources, never so grandly independent. And never was the empire of Great Britain so mighty, so strong in all the constituents of civilized power.

"And thanks be to God, never were the international relations between the people of the two countries in a clearer atmosphere of unmistakable mutual good understanding and more free from ignorant suspicion or hostile intent than on this one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of American Independence."

Mr. Bayard concluded as follows:

"To-day there is in the minds of thinking men in this country a widespread and vague uneasiness on a question which casts its shadow over the outlook of business and beclouds the atmosphere of hope and enterprise.

"Capital is one form of property, and is a sensitive plant, and shrinks and withers when its confidence is weakened. Such apprehensions, everywhere, vague and undefined, chill the energies of men and check their enterprise, and labor waits for capital to regain its courage and smooth away the obstacles and dangers which impede employment and to bring the energies of individuals into co-operative action. And, while labor is waiting, suffering does not wait, and worn faces and hollow cheeks tell the story, amid mutterings of discontent.

"All this can be relieved, for there does not seem much doubt as to the true cause that 'dulls the edge of enterprise and sickles o'er with the pale cast of thought' the business of our country. Is it not the uncertainty in men's minds as to what may be done with the currency of the country which is the very basis of commercial and industrial life, and runs through every artery of the body politic?

"A derangement of the currency of a country is like unto a poisoning of the life blood of a man, and no greater danger can await us. A disordered currency will confuse and demoralize every transaction in life, great and small, from the payment of the daily wages of labor to the financial arrangements to carry out the vastest enterprise. No contract can be safely agreed upon and no business can be safely conducted under it, and no fabric of the savings of industry or accumulations of capital can be built upon it or prosper in its company.

"To embark the business and contracts of a country upon a currency which is not firmly anchored upon a stable standard and measure of value is to insure ruin and disaster to every member of society. No elections are now pending, but the time for decision approaches with inevitable certainty, and from a full heart, and in all earnestness and sincere affection, I conjure my fellow-countrymen, casting aside all other differences of opinion, to reject the nostrum and delusions of those remedies which in seasons of popular distress or excitement induce the foolish and impious belief in the power of any government to create values by statute."

EX-SENATOR HILL AT OSWEGO.

A Discourse on "Political Quacks," with References to Bishop Potter and Mr. Debs.

OSWEGO, July 5.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill delivered an address at the Fourth of July celebration here to-day, in the course of which he said:

"I have no panacea to present to you for all the ills which pertain to our body politic. The country is already surfeited with the prescriptions of a peculiar class of political physicians who always diligently seek to impose their nostrums upon you. It is amusing with what sublime assurance they press their remedies upon your attention and unhesitatingly guarantee complete relief. They have generally had no practical experience in public affairs, nor any official responsibility in the administration of public trusts; and while seldom successful in the management of their own private business, they entertain no doubt of their capacity to manage the Government.

"I would advise you to beware of the recipes of those political quacks. They have neither your welfare at heart nor the welfare of the country. They are not really independent men, who think and act for themselves, leaders of great popular movements, but men who agitate for agitation's sake alone; men who are so weak and helpless that they want a fraternal government to aid and care for them, and men with personal axes to grind and advantages to reap.

"The new-fangled political patent medicines of the hour which are offered to us on every hand deserve to be carefully scrutinized before we swallow them. The old constitutional remedies of our fathers may perhaps be better for us after all. The unscrupulous or mischievous modern philosophers who vainly propose to benefit mankind by the remarkable feat of abolishing all poverty may possibly enrich themselves, while their deluded followers become poorer.

"A learned divine, whose position is so high in one of our great churches that I am reluctant to aver that he must be classified for notoriety, recently created a sensation by advocating the prohibition of labor-saving machinery as the means of benefiting the condition of working men. It is sufficient to say that a moment's reflection stamps the project as impracticable and unreasonable, even if not ratio-branded.

"I know of no way to stop the irrepressible conflict between the interests of the employer and employe. To a certain extent there will always be a community of interest, but upon the question of prices and wages there will always necessarily arise differences of opinion which cannot and ought not to be influenced by any statute. The contest must go on, as it has always gone on, controlled by natural laws.

"If, upon the alleged ground of subserving the interests of labor, the use of inventions is to be controlled, the use of materials is to be regulated, the nature of men's and women's occupations is to be determined, and the amount of prices and wages is to be fixed, why will it not soon be claimed that all this can be lawfully done in the interest of capital as well as of labor? Where is the line to be drawn—where is the governmental interference in our business affairs to cease?

"There is too much demagogism abroad in the land; there is too much false doctrine taught pertaining to governmental functions; there is too much encouragement of the spirit of Socialism and all that it implies, including communistic and chimerical schemes for a 'social democracy,' so called; there is too much toleration of disrespect for courts and constituted authorities; there is too much clamor for class legislation; there is too much inculcation of the idea that men can become rich without effort—by the mere fiat of the Government—instead of earning wealth in the good, old-fashioned way; and there is too much attention paid to the cranks, blatherskites, and political adventurers, entitled to no consideration, but who seem to have obtained the public ear, and are seeking to pull down the pillars of society."

Go to Cleveland by new afternoon train of New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Entire day for business. Returning, leave Cleveland 6:00 P. M., arrive New York 10:35 next morning.—Adv.

ALTGELD ON THE ISSUES

He Points Out the Evils That He Says Threaten and Suggests Remedies.

CORPORATE WEALTH'S MENACE

The Double Standard and Popular Independence Demanded—Chicago Platform Reaffirmed by the Democratic League of Kings County.

The celebration of Independence Day by the Democratic League of Kings County, the feature of which was an oration by ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois, was attended at the Brooklyn Academy of Music yesterday by between 1,400 and 1,500 persons, one-third of them women. About half of those present, including a number of the women, wore the badge of the league, a broad ribbon of red, white, and blue, with a picture of the orator of the day upon it.

President J. T. McKechnie called the meeting to order in a brief speech, in which the general history and principles of the Democratic Party were alluded to, and introduced Henry George as President of the meeting. Mr. George was loudly applauded as he advanced. The league, he said, had taken its life from a repulse. Its organization meant that the men who stood firm last Fall are bound together to stand firm now and henceforth. An allusion by Mr. George to ex-Gov. Altgeld as "the Giant of the Northwest" was loudly applauded.

Charles Frederick Adams read the Declaration of Independence. Before beginning he made a sarcastic apology for what he described as "a revolutionary document." During the reading Mr. Adams put special emphasis on various passages. Some of these seemed to please the audience and were vigorously applauded, while others fell flat. "That when any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it," was especially emphasized and enthusiastically greeted. The name of King George III. was hissed whenever it was alluded to.

Mr. George's comment after the reading was that the document was a declaration, not of the rights of American citizens, but of the rights of man.

Chicago Platform Applauded.

A. J. Wolf of the Reception Comittee read the Chicago platform of 1896. This seemed to be a more popular document than the Declaration, and nearly every sentence of it was applauded. There were long and loud demonstrations of approval over the declaration for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, and against the issues of bonds, but the greatest enthusiasm was excited by the denunciations of "arbitrary interference by the Federal authorities" and "government by injunction."

Mr. George remarked that when this declaration was adopted the Democratic Party was dead, under the management of President Cleveland. The Chicago platform stood true to the principles of Democratic government. The Democratic Party had fought well against great odds. The only thing to do now was to carry forward the old Democratic standard. "Whether men believe in one metal," he said, "or two metals or no metal makes little difference. All are Democrats who favor a government of the people by the people and for the people, and who stand on the great Declaration of Independence."

Mr. George then introduced ex-Gov. Altgeld, who was received with cheering and applause, which continued a minute or two, and were renewed again and again. Many men rose to their feet and waved their hats and handkerchiefs and the demonstration was ended with a call for three cheers for Altgeld, which were given. More than half the people present, however, kept their seats without joining in the applause with hand, foot, or voice.

The ex-Governor spoke without notes, and very carefully and distinctly. His gestures were made entirely with his right hand and arm and were not violent. He used his eyebrows, however, continually and effectively.

The Fourth a Day of Retrospection.

"For years," he said, "the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was a day of rejoicing. Gradually, as the country passed through different crises it becomes a day of retrospection.

"To-day the most wonderful nation on earth is in distress. Its children are suffering and its foundation stones are slipping away. May we not ask the reason why? In the affairs of man, as in nature, there is no fixed status; Everywhere there is motion; there is either growth or there is disintegration.

"Man has been forced from time to time to deal with new conditions. Progress and prosperity rewarded him when he succeeded; decay and death claimed him when he failed. All progress and growth come from below. Evolution works from the bottom and never from the top. In society and in government there is constantly a crust forming at the top. In this crust are imbedded established wrongs and legalized injustice.

"The people of this country celebrate, not as other peoples do, merely release from a foreign government or the overthrow of a despotism. Release from a foreign yoke and the substitution for it of a home yoke signify little. We celebrate the promulgation of a new principle, the establishment for the first time of a government on the theory that all men are created equal. Kings denounced that theory, the clergy opposed it, the wealth and fashion and all the official classes sneered at it. Even in the New World the official classes, the clergy, the wealthy and powerful people adhered to England and opposed the Declaration of Independence. The men who favored it were denounced as irresponsible agitators and mischief-makers."

Men Who Die for Principle.

Continuing, the orator said that the men who were clearing the forests and building a State were ready to die for a principle, but the influential classes were not. When Patrick Henry shouted, "Give me liberty, or give me death!" in the Assembly of Virginia, nearly half the members taunted him with treason. When the Declaration of Independence was read in the Court House yard at Philadelphia, a writer who was present noted with apparent satisfaction that few persons of any respectability were in the crowd that heard it. It was strange that men who profited by wrong and injustice always assume a tone of superiority; but their names were never written on any roll of honor, no tears watered their graves. The great marching forces ignored that class of people. The common people triumphed and created a new light, which spread over the earth."

Ex-Gov. Altgeld then spoke of the Federalist and Republican Parties under the first Administration. One, led by Hamilton, he said, demanded a splendid, powerful central Government, with monarchial features. The other, led by Jefferson, favored a Government strong enough for all its purposes, but free from the curses of European Governments.

As the speaker proceeded in this strain applause became more frequent. When he reviewed the history of Jackson's fight against the bank and spoke of the result as the third great triumph of the great common people over the blighting grip of the money power" he was applauded long and loudly.

"The next great power to arise against the people," he continued, "was the slave power. In Boston a man of culture and position had been chased through the streets by a mob of many eminently respectable people, most of them wearing broadcloth, for daring to assert that no man should have the right of property in human flesh and blood. But new apostles came—men with convictions." There was not a compromiser among them. [Loud applause.] In 1860 Lincoln came to the front, and men who have since helped to canonize him denounced him as a vulgar fellow and demagogue. [Applause, during which one man rose and shouted, "We'll give you a monument yet."]

"Wait until I'm dead," was Mr. Altgeld's reply to this.

The Financial Question.

The financial legislation and commercial history of the country since the war were then reviewed from a free-silver standpoint, in the manner made familiar during the last campaign. Mr. Altgeld said he anticipates that there will come a system of finance or exchange which will have a philosophic basis, and which will not restrict human effort, but until that time the people should demand restoration of the former double standard. Prosperity had not come as promised and could not come while present conditions exist.

When he began to speak of the remedies, the orator said:

"We must devise some way of removing overwhelming temptations on the one hand, and of distributing among all men the benefits and advantages flowing from the process of concentration. As power never limits itself, we must find a method of curbing it."

Then he reviewed the evils which he said exist—the power of corporate wealth, lobbyists and corruptionists in high places, legislatures being bought, and Congress registering the will of millionaires.

"In no country and in no age have the higher courts been on the side of the people or of liberty. They are everywhere the exponents and defenders of that force which for the time being dominates the land."

Remedies for Our Troubles.

The Standard Oil Company, he declared, had three times forced the nomination of one man for President. The Democratic Party had been for thirty years a neutral party, standing for nothing. The remedies for our troubles were in a restoration of American manhood and independence. It was for the people to determine, that whether there might be a Bunker Hill or a Yorktown, a Bull Run, a Gettysburg, or an Appomattox, they would fill the graves of the conquered or live freemen.

Gov. Altgeld's printed speech contained this paragraph, which he omitted in his spoken address:

"You hear men say in light speech that we must have reform or revolution. My friends, in this land revolution can offer no hope to the toiler. It simply means more cruelty, more police, and more military. It means a brutal despotism, with more flunkeyism and snobbery at the top and more misery at the bottom."

If asked whether they should establish a referendum or take the railroads, he said the people could reply that they did not know, but that whatever was necessary to be done would be done if the Government had to take every railroad and every monopoly and concentration of power which interferes with the rights or welfare of the people.

This sentiment was greeted with frantic applause and cries of "That's the talk!"

In conclusion, Mr. Altgeld said: "Even if we should be borne down again and again, the voice of humanity will arise from the dust and drive the money changers out of the temple, and the traitors out of the land. The Benedict Arnolds of 1780 sleep on English soil. Let the Benedict Arnolds of this age make their graves beside him."

The meeting was then declared adjourned amid cries for Father McGlynn, who was present wearing a League badge, and while Robert Stewart was on the floor apparently making a speech.

The ex-Governor held an informal reception before returning to Manhattan Beach. Several hundred people shook his hand.

Among the Vice Presidents were William J. Gaynor, Andrew McLean, Tom L. Johnson, Mirabeau L. Towns, Peter J. McNulty, Bernard Kreisler, Frances Lopenheimer, Edward M. Grout, Dr. Charles B. Spahr, Charles B. Stover, Edward Riegelman, and William J. O'Brien.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

4:40 A. M.—347 Third Avenue, Hyman Goldberger; damage, $300.

8:45 A. M.—90 Courtlandt Avenue, Bernard McManus; damage slight.

10:45 A. M.—Awning at 519 Hudson Street; damage, $30.

10:45 A. M.—2,424 Seventh Avenue, George Bruce; damage, $200.

10:45 A. M.—Awning at 846 Columbus Avenue; damage slight.

11 A. M.—90 Cannon Street; damage, $15.

11:05 A. M.—Awning at 630 Third Avenue, John Hills; damage, $30.

11:10 A. M.—Awning at 679 Columbus Avenue; damage slight.

11:15 A. M.—6 City Hall Place, Robert Meyers; damage, $25.

11:15 A. M.—Awning at 405 West Fifty-third Street, William Rupert; damage, $25.

11:25 A. M.—Sixty-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue; damage, $5.

11:30 A. M.—Awning at 770 Columbus Avenue, Peter Wolf; damage slight.

12:50 P. M.—57 Spring Street, T. Romaino; damage, $5.

1:40 P. M.—1,211 First Avenue, B. Shellen; damage, $15.

2 P. M.—186 East Ninety-eighth Street, John Jones; damage, $25.

2:10 P. M.—1,586 Park Avenue, W. Weisberg; damage, $5.

2:15 P. M.—2,115 Eighth Avenue, Andrew Davey; damage, $5.

2:20 P. M.—523 Grand Street, D. Moore; damage, $300.

4 P. M.—255 West Thirty-ninth Street, Mary Bernstein; damage, $10.

4:10 P. M.—136 West Ninety-ninth Street, T. Shanahan; damage, $50.

4:15 P. M.—111 East Third Street, S. Lauger; damage, $500.

4:20 P. M.—10 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, unknown; no damage.

4:25 P. M.—290 Seventh Avenue, D. Fratel; damage, $12.

4:30 P. M.—523 Lexington Avenue, Robert Reynolds; damage, $5.

4:30 P. M.—453 Ninth Avenue, R. Freedman; damage, $5.

4:30 P. M.—274 Eighth Avenue, C. B. Cline; damage, $5.

5 P. M.—75 East Broadway, unknown; no damage.

6 P. M.—159 Eleventh Avenue, C. Farrell; damage, $5.

7:15 P. M.—71 Morton Street, unknown; damage, $10.

7:30 P. M.—348 Bleecker Street, C. Wellbrock; damage, $500.

7:45 P. M.—666 Third Avenue, Nathan Frank; damage, $20.

8 P. M.—180 East Seventy-first Street, Charles Flynn; damage, $5.

8:50 P. M.—315 West Forty-fourth Street, E. Hughes; damage, $5.

9 P. M.—247 East Forty-seventh Street, F. O'Connell; damage, $10.

9:10 P. M.—128 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, unknown; damage, $5.

9:15 P. M.—118 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, L. Reilly; damage, $50.

9:15 P. M.—155 West Tenth Street, Herman Miller;

TARIFF WORK IN SENATE

Amendment Providing for a Tax on Stock and Bond Transactions Agreed To.

NO TIME SET FOR FINAL VOTE

Effort to be Made To-day to Secure a Report on the Bill from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Senate continued work on the Tariff bill to-day, although the National holiday was generally observed in the executive and departmental branches of the Government. The usual gallery attendance was considerably augmented by the presence of many holiday visitors.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Speaker Reed were on the floor during the early hours of the session.

The Tariff bill was taken up with little delay, and Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) moved to amend Paragraph 395 by striking out "books of all kinds," his purpose being to place books on the free list; rejected, 18–28.

Mr. Mills then proposed a new paragraph for the free list, viz.: "The Bible, in whatever language printed." There was considerable amusement among Senators at this proposition, but Mr. Mills, with earnestness, insisted on a yea and nay vote. The amendment was rejected, 21 to 25, Messrs. Kyle, Stewart, and Teller voting with the Democrats in the affirmative and Mr. McEnery with the Republicans in the negative.

A new paragraph was inserted in the free list: "Wafers, unleavened or not edible, for sacramental use, or for covering or holding pharmaceutical preparations."

The Stamp Amendment.

The new committee amendment, relating to stamps on bonds, debentures, certificates of stock, &c., was taken up, and Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) proposed changes striking out the section authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to supply Collectors, Postmasters, stationers, &c., with stamps and to allow 5 per cent. as commission. The last section was changed by making the stamp tax apply to bonds, &c., issued "after Sept. 15, 1897," instead of "hereafter." The rates were as originally presented, viz.: On each $100 of face value of bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness, 5 cents; on each $100 of face value of original issue of certificate of stock, 5 cents; on each $100 of transfers of shares of certificates of stock, 2 cents.

A discusion ensued as to the legality of the provision that unstamped bonds, &c., "shall be utterly void and shall not be used in evidence." Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) while concurring in the general principle of the proposed tax, said that Congress had no power to lay down a rule of evidence for a State court.

Senators Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Teller, (S. Rep., Col.,) and White (Dem., Cal.,) shared in this view, while Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) and Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) maintained that the provision came within the power of Congress. Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) made the further point that the amendment trenched on the rights of the States by prescribing the manner of record and registry of such bonds, &c.

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) declared that the provision should be struck out unless Congress intended to follow the example of the King of England in establishing a stamp tax before the independence of America was declared.

Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) speaking for the Finance Committee, said that as the question had been raised it would be considered carefully, and, if need be, a change would be made before the bill became a law.

The stamp amendment as a whole was then agreed to on a viva voce vote, no call for a yea and nay vote being made. The "no" response was light and came from the Democratic side of the Chamber.

Mr. Allison proposed the amendment heretofore offered by Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) for a tariff inquiry by three members of the Board of Appraisers.

Mr. Teller took occasion in this connection to criticise the committee for first transforming the House bill and then going back in substance to the House rates. He had no idea to learn what amount of revenue the bill would yield, and he said he would be glad to have the Chairman, Mr. Allison, throw some light on that subject.

Revenue from the Bill.

This brought from Mr. Allison the first definite statement as to the revenue expected to be derived from the bill. He said it was not possible for an expert to make exact calculations on the amount of revenue a tariff bill would yield. It had never been done and never would be done.

"But, from the best information available," continued Mr. Allison, "I believe this bill will yield $175,000,000 to $180,000,000 the first year—that is, from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898." He said the schedules had been gone over at every stage, as successive changes were made, and he felt that this estimate could be safely made. It applied only to the first year, after which there would be a much larger yield of revenue.

"How much the second year?" queried Mr. White.

"It depends," answered Mr. Allison; "but I would say something over $200,000,000."

"How much over the present law?" asked Mr. Stewart, (Pop., Nev.)

"About $80,000,000," responded Mr. Allison. "But it will depend upon the condition of our industries. No one can tell exactly how many tons, how many pounds, will be imported next year and the year following. It is not possible to make more than a general estimate."

Mr. Vest remarked that the average ad valorem rate of the bill would be much higher than that of the existing law. The McKinley ad valorem was 49 per cent., that of the existing law was 39 per cent., and the estimate on the House bill was 57 per cent. The average ad valorem of the bill in its final form would be in the neighborhood of 50 per cent. It would be higher than that of the existing law, as the additional duties on sugar had necessitated an increase in the average ad valorem. Importations had been pouring in in anticipation of the passage of this bill. There was a year's supply of wool in the country and five months' supply of sugar. Therefore all estimates as to the revenue the bill would raise this year must be conjectural.

"Does the Senator say there have been large importations of sugar?" interrupted Mr. White.

"I have no doubt of it."

"Then," said Mr. White, "that shows that the Sugar Trust understands the effect of this bill."

"Certainly," replied Mr. Allison. "We may have our eyes closed here, but the eyes of the business world are not closed, and importers are rushing their goods through the Custom House."

Teller on Beer and Spirits.

Mr. Teller (Col.) again got the floor at this point. He criticised the estimates of the amount of revenue the bill would produce which had been offered by the majority. He ridiculed Chairman Dingley's estimate, and referred to the admission that means must be found outside of the bill as it came from the House to supply the deficit. He spoke of the various propositions the Finance Committee had advanced and then abandoned. The beer tax, he said, would not have cost the consumers a single mill. It would have been borne by the beer manufacturers, who had been prosperous through the years of industrial stagnation.

"But," continued Mr. Teller, "a great election was pending in one of the great States of the Union where a large portion of the voting population did not believe in a tax on beer; so it was sacrificed."

Mr. Teller argued that there were other methods of raising revenue without laying inordinate taxes on the necessaries of life. He said he had been greatly impressed once with a remark of Mr. Allison to the effect that we had in this country more untouched and untaxed means of revenue than any other of the world. Mr. Teller contended if the Finance Committee was looking for revenue, from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 could be obtained by a reduction of the internal revenue tax on whisky to the old rates, or even lower. His argument was that the high tax of $1.10 a gallon, which was in reality a tax of 1,500 per cent., stimulated illicit distilling. He believed the number of illicit stills had doubled since the enactment of the present tariff law. The Secretary of the Treasury, he said, estimated that a tax of 70 cents per gallon would produce the maximum amount of revenue.

Mr. Teller charged that the wood alcohol manufacturers were closely connected with one of the great trusts of the country; in fact, one of the greatest manufactories of wood alcohol was owned by a trust.

"I might as well name it," said he. "It is the Sugar Trust, which has boasted that it possessed strength enough to prevent wood alcohol from being placed on a footing with grain alcohol and of preventing a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits."

The distillers of spirits had been threatened. They had been told, 'Gentlemen, if you interfere with wood alcohol we will reduce your bonded period to nothing.' The whisky men feared the vengeance of the powerful combination against them.

"Have we not the skill, or have we not the courage to take the $20,000,000 of revenue which is offered to us here?" asked Mr. Teller. "Have we reached the point where the American Congress is powerless to do its duty as it sees it?"

The power of these trusts, Mr. Teller said, would continue if they were appealed to, as they were last Fall, for larger contributions than had ever been obtained before in the political history of the country. And the money had been used, not for legitimate election purposes, but to corrupt and intimidate the voters.

The Wood Alcohol Trust.

Mr. Lindsay (Ky.) followed with a severe arraignment of the Wood Alcohol Trust, which, he said, was reaping millions a year by the duty of $2.50 per gallon on its product on the one hand and the high internal revenue tax which it did not have to pay on the other hand.

After some remarks by Mr. Stewart in opposition to the pending Spooner commission amendment, Mr. Allen (Neb.) offered some amendments to the amendment so as to provide that the President shall select the general appraisers, not more than one of whom shall be of the same political party, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Mr. Allen criticised the amendment as designed to provide a partisan Tariff Commission, which could be relied upon to make a jug-handled report. What the people stood in need of just now, Mr. Allen said, was the truth, and the truth would not be forthcoming from a partisan commission. The amendment would lodge such discretion in the commission and the Secretary of the Treasury that such things as they desired to suppress might be suppressed.

Mr. Spooner defended his amendment, which, he said, Mr. Allen had either not read or had completely misunderstood. He called attention to the fact that the General Appraisers who would be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to make up the commission must first have been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The purpose of the commission was to obtain facts. He called Senators to witness that in every contest over every item in the pending bill there had been a conflict as to the facts.

Mr. Spooner denied that the Secretary of the Treasury, under his amendment, would have the power to suppress any portions of the report submitted to him. The commission would furnish information which he hoped would have beneficial results. It would be a happy day for the people of the country when the tariff would begin to undergo a gradual and scientific revision based upon expert information.

White's Idea of a Tariff Commission.

Mr. White (Cal.) thought the proposed commission was unwise. He thought this amendment was a declaration of the failure of the bill. After the cry had gone up here and in the business world that what the country wanted was permanency in tariff schedules, a proposition was to be placed in the bill just as it was about to be passed which confessed its insufficiency and held over the business world another threat of revision. The strife and struggle would go on. The adoption of the amendment would be a mistake.

Mr. Caffery criticised the methods of making up the commission, and said he would offer an amendment providing that the commission should consist of experts appointed by the Commissioner of Labor.

Mr. Allen again entered the debate, contending that the Populist Party, which he said was growing rapidly, should have representation on any tariff commission.

Later on, when Mr Spooner twitted him about the Constitution, Mr. Allen sarcastically told him he need not feel alarmed over the fate of that instrument.

"I have seen it," said he, "floating about these halls like a blind bat, promising to dash itself to pieces at every swoop, but there has always been some Senator on this side or that who has been able, with agility and diligence, to rescue it in the nick of time."

In conclusion, Mr. Allen declared that he was opposed to all commissions.

Mr. Morgan opposed the commission amendment on the ground that Congress had no right to delegate its powers. He drifted into a general discussion of the bill. It was framed, he said, for the purpose of paying the debts of those who wanted protection at the expense of the revenue. "It seizes the pile of the people," said he, "and divides it among the politicians and their friends. No commission could do it better. The leading principle of the bill was bounty, the subordinate principle Government revenue."

Mr. Morgan said the innate strength of the Nation was all that could save it from the abominations of this bill. He did not doubt that relief would come when the people felt the gradual advance in prices, while at the same time they were without the money to pay these prices. If the tariff commission was created, then the Democratic Party would say to the people that the Republican Party discredited its own tariff bill and "tied a string to it." Mr. Morgan apotheosized independence, saying this National holiday should inspire men toward independent action.

"And I would make it a day of independence for those persecuted people of Cuba," he added. "Before this day closes we should give to those people the recognition they look for from us. But we will not do it. No, there are political debts to pay with a tariff bill, and we must let the Cubans die and be destroyed by the cohorts of Weyler until the very stench comes across the Gulf and assails our nostrils."

Spooner's Amendment Withdrawn.

Mr. Allison briefly answered the criticisms on the Spooner amendment, and then said that in view of the opposition developed the committee would withdraw the amendment, as it was not felt to be sufficiently important to further delay the bill. The Spooner amendment was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. Mantle (Montana) offered an amendment reducing the tax on distilled spirits to 70 cents a gallon.

Mr. Allison stated that the Finance Committee had fully considered this proposition, and had reached the conclusion that the time was inopportune for bringing it before the Senate. The amendment was rejected—23 to 41.

Mr. Lindsay offered an amendment placing a tax on wood alcohol; rejected.

Mr. Mills proposed an amendment placing an internal revenue tax of 5 per cent. on all articles of manufacture produced in the United States, from iron, steel, brass, copper, wool, cotton, silk, sugar, &c., the proceeds to be used in reducing the interest-bearing debt.

Mr. Mills said that after taking millions out of the pockets of the people to enrich the manufacturers, his amendment proposed to take from the manufacturers a small amount toward bearing the public burdens. The amendment was rejected—19 to 38.

A new amendment by Mr. Morgan was agreed to without opposition authorizing the President, when he is satisfied that it is to the public good, to suspend the operation of the law as to discriminating tonnage duty on said merchandise or commodities or the vessels of foreign nations carrying the same.

Notice of a Night Session.

Mr. Allison made another effort to have a time fixed for the final vote.

Mr. Jones responded that it would be impossible to reach an agreement until something was known of the status of the beet-sugar bounty amendment.

Mr. Allison said he knew nothing of that status; it was in the hands of the Nebraska Senator, (Allen.)

Mr. Jones again indicated that no agreement could be reached.

"Then I give notice," said Mr. Allison, "that I will ask the Senate to remain in session to-morrow night at least until the bill is reported to the Senate."

Mr. Mills (Texas) offered an amendment providing for a reduction of 20 per cent. of the duties provided in the bill in favor of the countries that open their mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Rejected, 26 to 31. Mr. Carter (Mon.) voted with the Democrats and Populists in the affirmative and Messrs. Caffery (La.) and Gray (Del.) with the Republicans, in the negative.

At 5:30 o'clock the bill was laid aside, and after an executive session the Senate, at 5:40 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE ADJOURNS OVER TO-DAY.

Dingley's Motion Carried Upon the Completion of a Quorum.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—As soon as the Journal was read and approved in the House to-day, Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, moved a recess until Wednesday noon.

Mr. Bailey demanded a division, and when the Speaker announced yeas 110, nays 67, two less than a quorum, Mr. Bailey made the point: "Our friends on this side are down town listening to the reading of the Declaration of Independence," in explanation of the vacant seats on the Democratic side. Meantime several Republicans who had not voted announced their presence, and the Speaker declared the motion carried.

The following matters were introduced in the House to-day:

Mr. Callahan of Oklahoma—Resolution for the consideration of the Senate Free Home bill.

Mr. Shafroth of Colorado—Bill to regulate charges for berths on sleeping cars. It provides a maximum limitation of charges as follows: 30 cents per hundred miles for a lower berth and 25 cents per hundred miles for an upper berth, with a proviso that no charge is required to be less than $1.50 for a lower and $1.25 for an upper berth. The act applies to sleeping cars used in inter-State commerce.

Mr. Ridgely of Kansas—Resolution directing the Speaker to appoint the Committee on Invalid Pensions. The resolution recites the fact that 2,000 general and special pension bills have been introduced at the session, and gives the committee leave to sit during the Summer vacation.

New train for Indianapolis and St. Louis by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 9:00 P. M., arrive Indianapolis next evening, St. Louis second morning.—Adv.

BEET SUGAR BOUNTY.

Caucus of Republican Senators to Meet This Morning to Decide the Question.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A caucus of Republican Senators has been called for 10 o'clock to-morrow to consider the advisability of reintroducing the beet sugar bounty amendment.

The decision to call the caucus was the result of a series of conferences, which consumed the greater part of to-day, but which developed such a divergence of views as to make it quite evident that only in a party conference could the bounty question be settled in a way to bind all.

At one time during the day it appeared that the Finance Committee would reintroduce the beet sugar amendment in response to the representations of the advocates of a bounty. The Senators holding the view that this was the proper course to pursue based their arguments upon the ground that the last Republican Senatorial caucus had decided in favor of such a bounty.

This brought out the fact that there had been comparatively few Senators at the caucus when the vote was taken, and that some of the absentees would not agree to be bound by its decision. The committee decided on account of this conflict to resubmit the matter to a caucus.

It appears probable to-night that the caucus will rescind the order of the previous session directing the committee to report a sugar amendment, but the sugar bounty advocates hope that at the same time the Republican Senators will be instructed to vote for the amendment as offered by Senator Allen. They thus hope to put the party in the Senate on record as for the amendment, while they avoid the responsibility for the delay which they admit the amendment will occasion.

The Democratic leaders still announce themselves as unalterably opposed to the bounty provision, and say they will debate it for an indefinite length of time in order to prevent its incorporation into the bill.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Collector Bidwell and Appraiser Wakeman Among the Number.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

George R. Bidwell, to be Collector of Customs at New York; Wilbur F. Wakeman, to be Appraiser of Merchandise, District of New York; J. C. Higgins of Delaware, to be Consul at Dundee, Scotland; Ossian Bedell of New York, Consul at Fort Erie, Ontario; R. Wildman of California, Consul at Hong Kong, China; Emory P. Close of New York, to be United States Attorney Northern District of New York; C. S. Russell of Missouri, to be Receiver Public Moneys at Ironton, Mo.; L. Patrick, to be Agent of the Indians at the Sac and Fox Agency in Oklahoma; W. R. Culkin of Buffalo, Minn., to be Register of Land Office at Duluth, Minn.; W. J. Cornell, to be Postmaster at Chautauqua, N. Y.

BERING SEA CORRESPONDENCE

It Will Go to Congress Probably This Week—Not an Indication of a Change of Policy.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The fact that the State Department is preparing for transmission to Congress the correspondence that it has had since the beginning of the session respecting the Bering Sea seal fisheries appears to have been construed in some quarters and by The London Chronicle as an indication of a purpose on the part of our Government to make a radical change in its policy in the treatment of that long-standing diplomatic issue, and to seize on this opportunity to announce its adoption of a "bold American" policy. The truth is that this particular correspondence was called for by Congress weeks ago, and has been delayed in transmission principally because Mr. Foster, who conducted personally the greater part of it in conjunction with Mr. Hamlin, was absent in Europe.

Now, however, it is in shape, and probably will go to Congress this week. It can be stated that it will not show any change in the policy of this Government, which has, ever since the first year's experience under the Paris award regulations showed the inefficacy of those regulations to protect the seals, lost no opportunity to urge an extension of the rules upon Great Britain.

This has been done courteously at all times, and Great Britain has responded in like spirit, though to the regret of our Government without consenting to the modifications desired. There have been some remonstrances exchanged; for instance, the British have protested against what they regard as the abuse of the right of search on the part of our patrol vessels, and on our part the British have been told that their refusal to permit the sealing up of firearms carried by sealers amounted to an evasion of the spirit of the Paris award. But there has been no exhibition of ill feeling, and while the recent success of Mr. Foster in securing the adhesion of Russia to the extension of the regulations over the entire North Pacific Ocean beyond the fortieth degree has strengthened our position in the British negotiations, it cannot be said that there has been any change in the line of policy that was laid down by Secretary Olney in the last Administration.

ENGLAND MAY HEED CANADA.

Desire to Please Her Colonies in the Way of an Agreement.

LONDON, July 5.—The statements of the Washington correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, to the effect that correspondence is about to be submitted to Congress regarding Bering Sea matters, which will cause resentment in Great Britain, charging bad faith in the carrying out of the terms of the award, &c., are discredited here in diplomatic circles.

Previous to the jubilee celebrations the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, gave the Marquis of Salisbury a strong presentation of the case from the standpoint of the United States; but, it is added, throughout the entire correspondence there is nothing to offend Great Britain, and there have been no communications on the subject since the jubilee.

It is understood that the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has conferred with the British Government on the seal question. The interests of Canada are opposed to restrictions being placed on sealing, and as Great Britain is now cultivating the good will of her colonies, this policy may render it more difficult for the United States to secure an agreement on the subject.

Butterine Barred in Guadaloupe.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Under instructions of the State Department, United States Consul Dart, at Point-à-Pitre, Guadaloupe, has been making an earnest effort to secure the reversal of a regulation in force there, forbidding the importation of butterine, a considerable quantity of which was formerly brought from the United States. A cablegram received from him to-day announces the failure of his efforts, the authorities having returned a final refusal to his application.

Hood's Pills

Restore full regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

JAPAN'S HAWAIIAN NOTES

Correspondence Between the Minister and Secretary Sherman Regarding Annexation.

STATUS QUO HELD ESSENTIAL

Designs of the Mikado Against the Independence of the Islands Disavowed—Rights of His Subjects Imperiled by the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The formal protest of Japan against the annexation of Hawaii to the United States became available to-day.

Japanese Minister's Inquiry.

The full correspondence is as follows:

Legation of Japan,
Washington, June 15, 1897.

Sir: I beg to again call your attention to the subject of our interview to-day, the rumor that the Governments of the United States and of Hawaii are on the point of concluding a treaty annexing the Hawaiian Islands to this country as a territorial part thereof. As I had the honor to state to you, this rumor has been repeated during the past few days with a circumstantiality of detail which gives it the appearance of authority. It not only states positively that the annexation will soon take place, but also gives with apparent precision certain portions of the alleged arrangement which directly affect the rights acquired by the Government of Japan and Japanese subjects by treaties with Hawaii and under the Constitution and laws of that country.

It is on this account that I desire to repeat what I had the honor to state in our interview to-day, that my Government cannot view without concern the prospects of a sudden and complete change in the status of Hawaii whereby the rights of Japan and of Japanese subjects may be imperiled. While, therefore, they confidently rely upon the United States to maintain toward them a just and friendly attitude in this as in all other matters, they feel that under the circumstances they cannot be regarded as spectators merely, without interest in the important change which it has been so positively asserted is about to take place in the relations of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands.

For this reason, if it is really true that a treaty of annexation is about to be concluded, I feel that I am justified in inquiring from you, Mr. Secretary, what provision has been made therein for the preservation and maintenance of the rights acquired and enjoyed by Japan in her intercourse with Hawaii under the solemn sanctions of law and of treaty?

Accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

TORU HOSHI.

To the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of State.

Secretary Sherman's Reply.

To this Secretary Sherman replied as follows:

Department of State,
Washington, June 16, 1897.

Sir: Replying to your note of the 15th inst., just received, I have to say that the Governments of Hawaii and the United States, by their duly authorized representatives, have signed a treaty annexing the Hawaiian Islands to this country. This has been done in pursuance of the policy long since adopted by the United States, and the treaty will, I understand, be submitted to the Senate of the United States by the President for ratification. As to your inquiry as to the provision made therein concerning the treaties which may be in existence between Japan and the present Hawaiian Government, my understanding is that the Government of the United States does not take upon itself any obligations of the Hawaiian Government arising from treaties or conventions made by it with other Governments. It is believed that there is nothing in the proposed treaty prejudicial to the rights of Japan, and certainly the United States has no disposition to disturb the friendly relations which have long existed between the Government of Japan and this country.

Accept, Mr. Minister, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

JOHN SHERMAN.

To Mr. Toru Hoshi, &c., &c.

Formal Protest of Japan.

Minister Hoshi then submitted Japan's formal protest, as follows:

Legation of Japan,
Washington, June 19, 1897.

Sir: Referring to the correspondence which has passed between us regarding the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, I have the honor to inform you that having communicated with my Government upon the subject, I am now in receipt of instructions from his Imperial Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs in relation thereto.

Before divulging the nature of those instructions, I desire to state that, although the Imperial Government could not have failed to attach due weight to the statement in your communication to me of the 16th inst., that, in your opinion, "there is nothing in the proposed treaty prejudicial to the rights of Japan," they must also have taken note of the fact that in alluding to the same communication to the existing treaties between Japan and Hawaii you state that your understanding "is that the Government of the United States does not take upon itself any obligations of the Hawaiian Government arising from treaties or conventions with other Governments."

I have now the honor to inform you that I am instructed by his Imperial Majesty's Government to formally protest against the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

This protest is made for the following reasons:

First—The maintenance of the status quo of Hawaii is essential to the good understanding of the powers which have interests in the Pacific.

Second—The annexation of Hawaii would tend to endanger the residential, commercial, and industrial rights of Japanese subjects in Hawaii secured to them by treaty and by the Constitution and laws of that country.

Third—Such annexation might lead to the postponement by Hawaii of the settlement of claims and liabilities already existing in favor of Japan under treaty stipulations.

With reference to the mischievous suggestion or report which has been so industriously circulated in this country and elsewhere that Japan has designs against the integrity or sovereignty of Hawaii, I am further instructed by the Imperial Government to state most emphatically and unequivocally that Japan has not now and never had such designs or designs of any kind against Hawaii.

Permit me to add in conclusion, Mr. Secretary, that in making this protest and in asking full and careful consideration for it, the Imperial Government are actuated by what they regard as an imperative duty, and not in the remotest degree by a desire to embarrass the United States. They prize most highly the cordial relations which have always existed between our countries, and they confidently trust that their representations on this occasion will be received in that spirit of justice and fair dealing which has so notably characterized the intercourse of Japan and the United States.

Accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

TORU HOSHI.

To the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of State.

Then followed Secretary Sherman's reply, which has already been published.

GIRL CAUGHT A BURGLAR.

James Henry, an ex-Convict, Was Detected by a Domestic.

James Henry, alias Kennedy, who has only recently been released from Sing Sing, after serving four years, Sunday afternoon entered the apartments of George Carter, at 315 East Thirteenth Street, and stole a quantity of silverware. He was discovered by a young domestic, Josephine Slattery, who chased him through the street and grabbed him around the neck, meanwhile shouting for help.

Her cries brought a policeman, who took Henry away and locked him up. In Essex Market Court yesterday Magistrate Brann held him for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

BLIND GIRL ARRESTED.

"She's not blind, she's only faking," said Policeman Wistrow of the Mercer Street Station, as he arraigned a girl beggar in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. The prisoner was Minnie Ray, a sixteen-year-old negress, living at 263 West Twenty-seventh Street.

The policeman found her seated on a stoop at 128 University Place, reading with her fingers from a book for the blind. Passers-by would stop to look, see her sightless eyes, and drop coins into her lap. Witnesses for the girl satisfied Magistrate Flammer that she is really blind.

"You are discharged," he said to her, kindly, "but be careful where you beg."

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Travel Increasing and Prospects of Lively Season—Change of Superintendents.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, Wyo., July 5.—As the Summer advances, travel through the Yellowstone National Park increases, and things generally are assuming a very lively aspect. The weather is growing warm and pleasant, permitting outdoor sports, such as fishing, boat riding on the Yellowstone Lake, and mountain climbing. From all the hotels in the park there are interesting side trips to be made, and the weather here in the middle of Summer is not of that enervating nature found in the East.

The two companies of the Fourth Cavalry recently detailed here have arrived from Walla Walla, Idaho, under the command of Capt. Erwin. Next week the two companies of the Sixth Cavalry, which have been here for over six years, will commence their long overland journey to Fort Robinson, Neb., almost 800 miles distant. Col. S. M. B. Young, the new commander, will then relieve Capt. Anderson, who has been Superintendent of the park since 1891. It will take Capt. Anderson and his men about thirty-five days to make the journey, as they do not intend to do any forced marching.

There are two engineering corps in the park. One is surfacing the old roads and surveying for new ones, while the other is at work on the boundary of the park, surveying it over again, and blazing the line on trees where it is possible, and marking the open spaces by means of rocks and posts. This latter party is under First Lieut. Charles L. Bromwell of Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis.

Brig. Gen. G. H. Weeks, Quartermaster General of the United States Army, is in the park. He is accompanied by his wife and two sons, Lieut. G. McD. and Merle; Major D. D. Wheeler and wife of Washington, and W. C. Weatherbe of St. Paul, his secretary. This Summer will witness the erection of two barracks and two officers' quarters.

Tourists in the park this week from New York City are Mrs. E. Owen, Charles Jackson, W. J. McCann, Robert A. McCann, Edward B. Wilson, Monroe W. Lance, Sidney H. Herrman, Henry S. Herrmann and wife, W. W. Durant, Mrs. S. Arnold, and James Arthur.

FOUND DYING IN THE WOODS.

Charles Wills, Who Worked in the Post Office, Left a Message Accusing John Moran.

Charles Wills, thirty-nine years old, of 1,632 Amsterdam Avenue, was found lying on his back gasping for breath in a small patch of woods in Convent Avenue, near One Hundred and Fortieth Street at 2:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Charles W. House of 331 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, who saw the man, notified Policeman Hillion of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, who sent a hurry call for an ambulance. In the meantime Wills had lapsed into unconsciousness, and before the ambulance arrived from Manhattan Hospital he died. Dr. Ramsay, the ambulance surgeon, made a hasty examination of the body, and stated that he believed death was caused by a general breaking down of the system.

Wills, who had held a position in the General Post Office, was obliged to stop work on account of sickness about a week ago. He lived with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Graham, and left the house about 10 A. M. for a walk.

The body was removed to the Stationhouse, and when searched a diary was found upon it containing the following memorandum: Aug. 11, 1895, at 9:35 A. M. While in the boatmen's room aboard the C. P. Tate, while I was getting ready for work John Moran struck me with an iron bar, while my back was turned, giving me two bad scalp wounds, which were dressed in the Presbyterian Hospital.

"I went to the police station in the park and then to the Fifty-seventh Street Court, where he was held in $1,500 bail for trial. I was ordered to appear Aug. 13, 1895, and the Judge held him in the same bail. The Grand Jury indicted him Aug. 16, 1895. Recorder Goff sent him to the penitentiary for one year, but since his release he has made threats to get square."

Capt. Devery says that if he can find Moran he will arrest him to have him in hand if he is wanted. There are no marks of violence on the body.

REPORT IN M'CAWLEY'S FAVOR.

Senate Naval Committee Favors His Nomination for the Marine Corps.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs by a majority of one to-day directed a favorable report upon the nomination of Charles L. McCawley to be a Captain in the United States Marine Corps.

Mr. McCawley was nominated from private life over the heads of other officers in the corps, thus arousing much opposition in the service.

AMERICAN TEA CULTURE.

Costs Eight Times as Much to Pick a Pound Here as in China.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has received a report from a veteran horticulturist whom he sent recently to investigate the tea farming industry carried on at Summerville, S. C., with a view to ascertaining the prospects of profitable growth of the tea plant in this country, should it be decided to introduce it here as an industry.

The report says the labor question is the most important one in the economics of this business in this country. It estimates the minimum cost about eight times as much to pick one pound of tea in South Carolina as that paid for the same service in Asia. The report suggests that it seems impracticable to compete with the cheap Oriental labor, and while some of the processes of development have been delegated to machinery, the picking of the leaves, requiring discrimination in selection, has to be done by hand. The problem has been ingeniously met in this Southern field by establishing a small colored school where tea picking is included in the curriculum, and the young scholars, after some instruction, prove good pickers.

As to the future of tea culture in the United States and the encouragement for its extension, the report quotes the promoter of the South Carolina tea fields as saying that if he were twenty years younger he would plant 500 acres as rapidly as he could procure the plants, thus indicating his faith in tea raising as a profitable industry. The report urges the development of knowledge as to tea raising by means of schools of instruction.

A FIGHT ON EXCURSION BOATS.

County Limerick Men Object to Prices of Refreshments.

The steamers and barges chartered by the County Limerick Men's Association for their excursion to Union Grove Sunday were the scene of a veritable Donnybrook "shindy," which waged over the four barges and two steamers for two hours, and resulted in scores of broken heads and noses. The trouble began on the return trip from Union Grove, and was caused by the alleged exorbitant prices charged for refreshments by the owner of the bar privileges, John J. Scanlon of 156 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

The dissatisfied excursionists raided one of the bars, which was in charge of Scanlon. He resisted and was beaten into insensibility. Those in charge of the other bars on the different boats, including Edward J. Ivory, the Irish "suspect" of some months ago, ran to their employer's assistance, but after a fierce fight with bottles, glasses, and canes they were beaten off. Then the Captain and crews of the vessels took a hand and the fight raged furiously, the boat's men finally gaining a victory and quelling the riot.

When the boats returned John Hare of Brooklyn was turned over to the police as the leader of the rioters.

Seals for the National Zoo.

Four seals were taken from Glen Island yesterday and sent to Washington. They are a gift from John H. Starin to the National Zoological Park at Washington. The seals are of the Phoca Vitulina family, and came from Labrador. They are a part of a small colony, some forty in number, which reached Glen Island at the opening of the season.

For Dyspepsia

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. T. H. ANDREWS, late of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "A wonderful remedy which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

POLITICIANS BY THE SEA

Senator Platt Left the Oriental for the Day, but Others Remained.

BIG CROWD AT CONEY ISLAND

Bathing Was at a Discount, and the Barkers for the Shows Had Poor Success—Men and Women Cyclists Were Prominent.

Inquiries yesterday at the Oriental Hotel, Coney Island, for United States Senator Thomas C. Platt obtained the information that he had gone to New York on business and that he would not return to the hotel until to-day. This answer was reconciled with the absence from the east end of Coney Island of certain politicians who have Mr. Platt's ear. There are, however, some prominent in politics in one way or another at the hotel.

Hamilton Fish was a guest, but not to see visitors. James O'Brien, another guest, was ready to talk about the consistency of his adherents and the dodging of the 16 to 1 issue at Tammany Hall. Then among other guests and callers were William Berri and William C. De Witt of Brooklyn, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Gen. Samuel Thomas, and ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois. Ex-Senator J. Donald Cameron of Pennsylvania was at Manhattan Beach. All claimed that at the Oriental they found a haven of rest and quiet.

The Oriental Hotel was, of course, as exclusive as ever, well patronized but not crowded. "A full house" was reported at the Manhattan Beach Hotel. Clerk Hasbrouck said that as fast as one room became vacant it was filled in an instant. At 2 P. M. every table of the establishment was occupied by early diners. After the races at Sheepshead Bay the resources of the establishment were overtaxed. Pain's pyro-spectacle, "Greece and Turkey," was wonderfully patronized at night. The bicycle track was crowded. At the Manhattan Beach Music Hall John Philip Sousa had a concert in the afternoon, in which the patriotic anniversary was remembered. In the evening De Wolf Hopper and his company won success with Sousa and Klein's "El Capitan."

Going west, the storm wreck of last Winter was found but partly repaired, the devastation including part of Brighton Beach clear away to Vandeveer's.

At the West End at 3 P. M. from 70,000 to 80,000 persons sought amusement or refreshment. Few, however, bathed. The wind was directly from the south, and a smart, refreshing breeze. While at the surf baths at Manhattan Beach there were probably 3,000 to 4,000 persons bathing early in the afternoon, there were not 2,000 from the Park Buildings to Norton's Point. One of the bathing house men explained it this way:

"It's a poor day for a spending crowd. They lack a little thing called money. It's a poor crowd. All they can afford is their fare and some beer and a frankfurter. There's enough of them with money to keep the restaurants going, but the majority of them's dime folks. Why, look at the shows! They're fuller on an ordinary weekday."

The man's observation was accurate. There was plenty of money for beer and cheap snacks, but the "barkers" for nearly every attraction barked in vain, and, despite the notices everywhere of "free list suspended" and of "premiums" for "ladies," nearly every show was neglected.

Because of the direction of the wind, its exhilarating effect was only experienced on the beaches. When a building intervened or the to leeward of it was stifling. On the Bowery, the thousands who promenaded each side of it, six to ten deep, stifled.

Perhaps the bicyclists who went to the Island were the best off. They did not experience the discomforts and dangers of the trolley car travel or the crowding of the boats and railroad cars. The men and women of the wheel were everywhere in evidence, and the vast stacks of these machines explained, perhaps, why there were so many evidences of economy, while establishing the popularity of this recreation.

At the police station no accident or happening of importance was reported. A few arrests for intoxication were made, and several children who were found wandering were detained until they were claimed.

SERIOUS ROW IN A SALOON.

Quarrel Over a Bill Results in a Man Receiving Concussion of the Brain.

Alexander Topp, proprietor of a delicatessen store at 293 Seventh Avenue, went into the saloon of Albert Bang at 1,303 Broadway, yesterday, to collect a bill. He engaged in an altercation with the manager of the place, Fred Hunter, and was ordered to leave. He refused, and was then thrown out by the manager. He landed on the sidewalk head first, and lay there unconscious.

Policeman Tighe of the West Thirtieth Street Station called an ambulance from the New York Hospital, and the man was taken home, where it was found that he had concussion of the brain.

The policeman made a report of the case to Sergt. McDermott, and Detectives Welch and Tuddell were sent out to arrest Hunter. They went to the saloon, but Hunter refused to submit to arrest, and it required the efforts of an additional policeman to get him out. He was taken to Topp's house for identification, but the injured man was by this time raving mad. As soon as he caught sight of Hunter he tried to shoot him with a revolver. After a severe struggle,

WANAMAKER'S

LIVELY MOVEMENT IN DRESS GOODS

Great lots of summery stuffs are ready for selling this morning at new little-prices that make money go twice as far—much further, in some cases—as you could possibly expect.

Nearly all the dress-goods family is represented—only a few get a word in the papers. Judge the others by these:

Grenadines—never before so cheap

Scores of these pretty stuffs. Let these six tell the story:

Plain and Figured Linen Grenadines, 50c; reduced from $1.25.
Lace Stripe and Plaid Linen Grenadine, 75c; reduced from $1.75.
Novelty Linen Grenadine, 3 styles, $1; reduced from $3.
Figured Silk Grenadine, 5 colorings, 50c; reduced from $1.
Fancy Figured Silk Grenadines, 18 styles, 75c; reduced from $1 and $1.25.
Silk Grenadines, handsomely embroidered, 15 styles, $1.50; reduced from $2.50.

12½c Printed Lace-Stripe Lawns, 6c

Fine sheer cloth and beautiful designs, clearly printed. Big assortment of styles. Saturday, 12½c; to-day, 6c; and soon they'll disappear.

12½c Printed-Stripe Grenadine, 6c

It's like handing back more than half your money to sell these at 6c. Stylish and popular dress stuff. Price is at the quick-selling point.

25c Printed-Stripe Organdy, 10c

Swiss cloth, American printings, and they rival the French. Rose designs, four pleasing colors. At the price, you're asked to pay about the cost of the plain cloth—exclusive of printing and customs duty.

Dainty Dotted Swiss Mulls—5c

Regular 12½c goods — splendid quality. Only about 1,000 yards in the lot and they'll be grabbed up in a twinkling. Cheaper than you've ever known fine white dress goods.

Three or Four Shirt Waists for the Old Price of One

An entire new lot opened for the first time this morning—we took them all, between seven and eight thousand, because they were so good and so very much under value. Fabrics—Figured Batistes, Organdies, Flowered Dotted Swiss, Lappet Lawns, Lace Stripe Lawns.

Prices—25c for the 75c and $1 kind.
50c for the $1.25 and $1.50 kind.
75c for the $1.75 to $2.50 kind.

Muslin Underwear Bargains

Left-over lots from the June sale are strangely cheap.

Chemises, 30c, reduced from 65c.
Chemises, 50c, reduced from $1.
Petticoats, $1, reduced from $1.25 and $1.50
Colored Lawn Petticoats
$1.25, reduced from $1.75.
$1.75, reduced from $2.25.
$2.25, reduced from $2.75.
Lawn Dresses
$1, reduced from $1.50.
$1.50, reduced from $2.25.
$2.25, reduced from $3.50.

Women's Tailor-made Suits

The final round-up of Imported Suits. Extremely rich picking.

$7.50, reduced from $10 to $20.
$10, reduced from $22 to $30.

Early season prices were $16.50 to $40. Top-notch of style and tailoring.

Summer Furniture

Over 200 varieties in reed, rattan and grass-cloth-covered Furniture. Chairs, Settees, Couches and Tables. PRICES $2 TO $20. Sensible, stylish, cheap.

Embroideries for next to nothing

About 1,500 yards of cambric insertions and edgings at 5c to-day. Saturday's prices, 8c, 10c, 12c. New styles.

Bath Towels at Cost

Fine quality, good size, bleached and cheaper than you've ever known them.

21x42, 12 1-2c.
24x50, 16c.

The lot will not last long—too cheap to be duplicated.

Summer Bed Clothing

Just two items—a story of eloquent cheapness.

Marseilles Quilts, $1.50; regular, $2.50.
Silkoline Comforts, 90c and $1.

The Comforts were made in our own factory. Filled with good, clean cotton.

Cloth Bound Books, 15c

Intended to be sold at eight to ten times this. Bryant's and Longfellow's poems and a host of other desirable books.

Women's Neckwear

Liberty silk and chiffon Ruffs and Capes at about half normal prices.

Ruffs, 50c to $4.
Capes, $3.50 to $6.

Nobby Neckwear for seashore or mountains—and handy for stay-at-homes.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NO FIGHT AT AMBROSE PARK.

Brooklyn Police Prevent Sullivan-Fitzsimmons Bout.

A crowd of about 1,200 persons, seventy-five of whom were policemen, were scattered around on the seats at Ambrose Park yesterday afternoon from 12 o'clock till dark. They were there to see John L. Sullivan and "Bob" Fitzsimmons box six friendly rounds but were disappointed, for when at 6:15 o'clock the champion and ex-champion entered the ring Police Inspector McLaughlin of the Brooklyn Police force and several others went with them. There was a short discussion out there in which the police played a leading part and then there came a pause.

The outcome of the pause was that Sullivan faced the crowd and said that as the police forbade them even to spar "under the consequences they would have to leave."

Inspector McLaughlin told the men in the ring that should they even throw themselves into a fighting attitude he would arrest them. Fitzsimmons then wrestled Ernest Roeber for ten minutes Graeco-Roman style with no "down" for either man.

HAMBURG'S CLEVER RACE

Madden's Horse Won the Great Trial Stakes of $20,000 at Coney Island Yesterday.

HAVOC WON THE HANDICAP

Geisha, Nana H., Joe Miller, Yemen, and Olindo Also Won Races—Mr. Walden Makes a Statement About The Friar.

At the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday essentially a holiday crowd gathered, probably the largest seen on a track this season. Most of them backed Sloane's mounts and sorrowed toward evening.

In value the Great Trial Stakes for two-year-olds was the principal event, as it was worth $20,000, of which amount $17,000 went to the winner. As to the result, it was a grievous disappointment. Firearm was the favorite, and people plunged on him as if he were a second Domino. As a matter of fact, Firearm was never in the hunt, and made no sort of a fight for the money.

Hamburg, John E. Madden's son of Hanover, who was one of the second choices, won the rich stakes, and form was again verified as to the class of two horses at least, for he beat Previous, as he has each time they have met. This time he did it very handily, and for just about the difference of the weight that was carried, Previous giving him seven pounds. Wilhite took no chances in the race, taking Hamburg to the front at the fall of the flag and going for the race by making each post a winning one.

For a time after the start, Laudemann, George Keene, and Bowling Brook followed the leader sharply, but they found they might as well try to catch a hurricane as to get up to Hamburg, for he was full of running, and the further he went the better he appeared to like it. Previous was held back in the bunch by Sloane, who had waiting orders, and was not allowed to do any really serious work until the main track was reached. Then, Sloane seeing that all in front of him, excepting Hamburg, were quitting, rode hard with whip and spur, and made a superb effort. But the task was too great for him. With 5 to 1 against him for the place and 7 to 1 to show, those who backed Previous had a good harvest for their investment after all. George Keene lasted long enough to get the third money from the Morris pair—Bowling Brook and Varus—who were next to pass the finishing line.

Havoc Gets the Handicap.

Next in importance was the race of a mile for the Sheepshead Bay Handicap of $1,500, which brought out a field of ten, with Ben Brush and The Winner the fancied ones, and the rest practically outsiders. Neither of the favorites could run fast enough to get any of the money, which was divided between three outsiders—Havoc, Lehman, and The Swain. The Swain set a hot pace for the lot, and opened up a gap of a half dozen lengths between himself and Semper Ego, who followed him, in the run through the back stretch. It was at this time that Lewis, instead of letting The Swain get out of striking distance, got up to within three lengths of him, and then eased his mount a bit on the turn. Directly the horses reached the straight run for home Lewis gave Havoc his head, and at the last furlong post was in the lead with Lewis still pushing him along out of danger. It was well he did so, for Lehman came with a fine show of speed in that last furlong, and, cleverly ridden by Martin, was only beaten by a head. It was a pretty hard race for what is called the "Dwyer-Smith-Sloane" combination, as they were beaten both ways and failed to cash any of their bets.

Mr. Walden Explains About the Friar.

So much has been said about the recent race in which The Friar was beaten for the Tidal Stakes by Budha, that R. W. Walden, who trains both horses, saw fit to send to The Jockey Club Stewards yesterday a statement. It was written, he says, for the purpose of defending Fred Littlefield, (his son-in-law,) whose riding of the horse had caused the bitterest criticisms heard this year. In his defense Mr. Walden claims that the bad showing of The Friar was due to the fact that the horse is a very nervous animal, as was his dam, Lizzie Baker, who was also trained by Walden. The trainer says the horse was in such a state an hour or two before the race that the foreman of his stable sent for him to come and see what was the matter, and if necessary to scratch the horse for the stake. But he concluded that the horse, who, he says further, has some sort of trouble with his "hind parts," as did Lizzie Baker, was able to race, and so started him.

The public knew nothing of this, and was allowed to make him favorite, in which Mr. Walden apparently saw nothing wrong, for he says nothing about that phase of the case.

He says further that the horse was ridden satisfactorily and to orders. That has been the contention of those who have most severely criticised the race.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:02 1-5.
1—Geisha, Arthur White's ch. f., by Iroquois-Trade Wind, 100 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloane)
2—Attainment, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. f., 89, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Autrey)
3—Miss Tenny, Pulsifer & Karrick's b. f., 103, 2 to 1.....(Martin)
Midian, 97, 40 to 1. (Clawson;) Fixed Star, 92, 50 to 1. (Gee;) Chang, 97, 30 to 1. (Wilhite;) Bluebeard, 106, 10 to 1. (Sherrer;) Heigh Ho, 89, 30 to 1. (J. Reiff;) Kilt, 97, 15 to 1. (Garrigan;) Checkers, 103½, 100 to 1. (McCullum;) Hairpin, 101, 40 to 1. (Hewett;) Mr. Stoffel, 106, 10 to 1. (Thorpe;) Christabella, 96, 50 to 1. (O'Donnell;) Ma Petite, 100, 20 to 1. (Harrison;) Eileen D., 89, 30 to 1. (O'Connor,) and Land of the Free, 103, 60 to 1. (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 4-5.
1—Nana H., William Hayward's b. f., by Falsetto-Vendu, 105 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Bennett)
2—Caldron, W. A. Chanler's blk. c., 110, 4 to 1, and 8 to 5.....(Sherrer)
3—Arabian, W. C. Daly's br. c., 110, 10 to 1.....(Hennessy)
Challenger, 110, 9 to 2. (Thorpe;) Savarin, 110, 30 to 1. (Doggett;) Imperator, 110, 100 to 1. (Sims;) Manassas, 107, 100 to 1. (Powell;) Diversion, 112, 100 to 1. (Hewett,) and Sibley, 107, 100 to 1. (Wilhite,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a head; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Free handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,200, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and three-quarters on turf. Time—3:02 2-5.
1—Joe Miller, J. E. Seagram's br. g. by Springfield-Milly, 6 years, 90 pounds, 7 to 1 and even.....(Sloane)
2—Lincoln II., W. B. Sink's ch. c., 3, 100, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Counsellor Howe, W. C. Daly's b. h., 4, 96, 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)
Volley, 105, 4 to 1. (Hewett;) Deerslayer, 120, 7 to 5. (Doggett,) and St. Nicholas II., 95, 30 to 1. (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a neck; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Great Trial Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $20,000, of which $2,000 to second and $1,000 to third. Futurity Course. Time—1:12 1-5.
1—Hamburg, J. E. Madden's br. c., by Hanover-Lady Reel, 122 pounds, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Wilhite)
2—Previous, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 129, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Sloane)
3—George Keene, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. c., 122, 10 to 1.....(Martin)
Bowling Brook, 122, 10 to 1, (Littlefield;) Varus, 122, 10 to 1, (Fenn;) Murillo, 115, 50 to 1. (Shirrer;) Kitefoot, 119, 50 to 1. (McCafferty;) Handball, 120, 15 to 1. (Sims;) Laudemann, 119, 30 to 1. (Thorpe;) Commerce, 115, 60 to 1. (Perkins;) Firearm, 120, 4 to 5. (Taral,) and The Huguenot, 115, 60 to 1. (Griffin,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Sheepshead Bay Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.
1—Havoc, J. E. Seagram's b. h., by Himyar-Eletta, 5 years, 108 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(H. Lewis)
2—Lehman, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. h., 6, 111, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Martin)
3—The Swain, Covington & Kent's br. h., 5, 101½, 20 to 1.....(Van Kuren)
The Winner, 119, 7 to 5. (Sloane;) Sunny Slope, 100, 10 to 1. (Hewett;) Ben Brush, 128, 3 to 1. (Sims;) Elkins, 105, 8 to 1. (Thorpe;) Sir Walter, 112, 15 to 1. (Doggett;) Semper Ego, 100, 15 to 1. (Wilhite,) and Ferrier, 115, 30 to 1. (Taral,) also ran, and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a head; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 2-5.
1—Yemen, W. B. Sink's ch. g., by Alarm-Hira, aged, 105 pounds, 9 to 2 and 9 to 5.....(Martin)
2—Decide, W. Lakeland's b. h., 4, 108, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Sims)
3—Hugh Penny, Duke & Wishard's b. g., aged, 112, 4 to 1.....(Reiff)
Lambent, 104, 10 to 1. (Thorpe;) Brisk, 108, 8 to 1. (Harrison;) Hi Daddy, 94, 30 to 1. (Clawson;) Billali, 94, 6 to 1. (O'Connor;) Albert S., 108, 100 to 1. (Sherrer;) Regulator, 100, 5 to 2. (Sloane,) and Ross O., 92, 60 to 1. (O'Connor,) also ran, and finished in the order named.
Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Coney Island Grand National Handicap Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, of $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Full Steeplechase Course. Time—5:27.
1—Olindo, F. Gebhard's b. g., by Oneko-Sophronia, 5 years, 162 pounds, 11 to 10 and 1 to 3.....(Mara)
2—Baroness, Craig W. Wadsworth's b. m., 6, 145, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(McInerny)
3—Lion Heart, J. Nixon's br. g., 6, 167, 8 to 1.....(G. Hamilton)
4—Mill Boy, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 6, 139, 7 to 1.....(English)
Won easily by three lengths; twenty lengths between second and third.

The Fairview Yearlings.

The Fairview yearlings arrived at the American Horse Exchange on Sunday in the pink of condition. They were in charge of Charles Reed, who, in appearance, was a veritable tramp. With at least a two weeks' growth of beard on his face, dressed in an old brown coat, checked trousers, a checked shirt, and covered with dirt and dust, he was certainly a sight. He rode all the way from Gallatin, Tenn., with the youngsters, of which there are eighty head, and every one counted a prize. The yearlings include the get of St. Blaise, imported Cheviot, Timothy, Exile, Miser, Lang Taw, Fairview, and other well-known stallions. The sale takes place to-night and to-morrow night at 8 o'clock.

English Race Course Betting.

LONDON, July 5.—The full Court of Appeal, in the test case of Powell versus The Kempton Park Race Course, has reversed the decision of the lower court, which held that Tattersall's inclosures were places coming under the Betting House act, and that, therefore, betting there was illegal. The Lord Justices, with the exception of Sir John Rigby, decided that the law referred to did not contemplate the suppression of betting in race-course inclosures.

YEARLINGS BRING POOR PRICES.

Second Batch from Castleton Sold at Easton Paddocks.

The second batch of yearlings from James R. and Foxhall P. Keene's Castleton Stud, at the Easton Paddocks, yesterday, was not productive of the fair prices of Saturday. The highest price of the sale was $900, which was paid by A. Taylor for a chestnut colt by Hyderabad-Ocean Queen.

Details of the sale, with the pedigrees of the yearlings, the names of the purchasers, and the prices are as follows:

Bay filly, by Tournament-Maid of Dorset, by Dutch Skater; R. Tucker	$100
Chestnut colt, by Chorister-Vivid, by Speculum; William Lakeland	200
Bay filly, by Tournament-Elsie, by See-Saw; R. Tucker	225
Chestnut colt, by St. Leonard's-Lady Invercauld, by Pawhatan; R. Tucker	100
Bay filly, by Tournament-Orchis, by Ben d'Or; W. L. Powers	300
Chestnut colt, by Hyderabad-Ocean Queen, by Prince Charlie; A. Taylor	900
Chestnut colt, by St. Leonard's-Dart Maiden, by St. Gaiten; E. B. Baker	600
Brown colt, by Himyar or Tournament-Glide, by Chippendale; R. Tucker	100
Bay colt, (half brother to Banquet,) by Hyderabad-Ella T., by War Dance; P. J. Dwyer	200
Chestnut filly, by Hyderabad-Glimmer	100
Gray filly, by Speculum; J. S. Curtis	400
Chestnut colt, by St. Leonard's-Paradox, by Rayon d'Or; Lewis Elmore	300
Chestnut filly, by Tournament or Chorister-Hampton Belle, by Hampton; J. S. Curtis	
Total for 12 head	$3,525
Average per head	293

HARNESS RACING AT HARTFORD

Star Pointer Beats John R. Gentry and Frank Agan in the Free-for-All Pace.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 5.—The largest crowd that ever assembled at Charter Oak Park was present to-day at the reopening of this famous track, the attendance being estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000.

John R. Gentry was driven to a high sulky in an attempt to beat Johnson's record of 2:06½, but the best he could do was 2:07¼. The chief feature on the card was the free-for-all pace in which Star Pointer, John R. Gentry, and Frank Agan contested. It was hoped that the two-minute mark would be threatened, but Gentry was killed in his effort to lower the high sulky record, and it was evident that McCleary held back Star Pointer in both heats, as Gentry could not force him and Frank Agan was several lengths in the rear. Summaries:

Free-for-all, pacing, purse $6,000; best two out of three.
Star Pointer, b. h., by Brown Hal-Sweepstakes, (McCleary).....1 1
John R. Gentry, b. h., (Browne).....2 2
Frank Agan, b. g., (Spears).....3 3
Time—2:06¼, 2:04¾.
2:12 class, trotting; purse $1,000.
Grace Hastings, ch. m., by Bayonne Prince-Emma K., (Spears).....1 1 1
Maple Valley, b. h., (Otterson).....2 2 2
Fred Kohl, b. m., (Arthur).....3 3 3
Cephas, b. g., (Cheney).....dis.
Time—2:12¾, 2:15½, 2:14¾.
2:20 class, pacing; purse $2,000.
Forrest Herr, br. g., by Dr. Herr-Dell, (Spears).....1 1 1
Sidworth, b. h., (Sullivan).....2 2 4
Pentland, b. h., (Granger).....7 2 2
Kannetta, b. m., (Barr).....3 3 6 3
Ed. B. Young, blk. g., (Hollenbeck)....7 8 3 5
R. C., b. g., (Barr).....6 4 5
Kitty Van, s. m., (Demarest).....4 5 dis.
Mister Penn, b. m. (McCarty).....8 6 dis.
Belle G., blk. m., (Twitchell).....dis.
Time—2:14½, 2:17½, 2:15½.
2:30 class, trotting; purse $500.
Pastoral, b. m., by Acolyte-Cathedral (Hollenbeck).....1 2 1 1
Crete, blk. m., (Lockwood).....2 1 3 3
Teazle, b. h., (Dorsey).....4 4 2 2
Rene, gr. m., (Spears).....3 3 dis.
Time—2:17½, 2:18½, 2:21½, 2:23.

TENNIS AT ORANGE.

All the Cracks in the Annual Tournament Which Opened Yesterday at Montrose.

ORANGE, July 5.—The Middle States championship tennis tournament opened this afternoon on the grounds of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Montrose, with a brilliant assemblage of fashionable people. There were thirty-six entries in the men's singles, the largest in the history of the club. Among them were nearly all the noted college cracks in the county. The consolation singles and handicap singles will open to-morrow. The summary:

Men's Singles, Preliminary Round.—Dwight F. Davis, Longwood L. T. C., beat Elliot M. Sargent, O. L. T. C., 6—3, 6—3.
Wilbur Kyle, O. L. T. C., beat C. E. Fennessy, West Side T. C., by default.
Oveido Bostwick, West Side T. C., beat Lawrence Hobbie, Newark, 6—3, 6—2.
W. A. Larned, Summit, beat J. D. Forbes, Harvard, 6—2, 6—2.
First Round.—George H. Miles, O. L. T. C., beat E. A. Stroud, Merion C. C., 6—0, 6—3.
Richard D. Stevens, St. George C. C., beat Milton Ruggles, O. L. T. C., 6—1, 6—2.
E. A. Crowninshield, West Side T. C., beat Percy Bradshaw, O. L. T. C., 6—3, 6—1.
J. P. Paret, O. L. T. C., beat Irving Giffin, O. L. T. C., 4—0, 6—3, 6—1.
Leo Ware, Harvard, beat Philip K. Condict, O. L. T. C., 6—2, 6—0.
G. L. Wyeth, Lenox T. C., beat W. P. Conway, O. L. T. C., 6—3, 6—1.
George P. Sheldon, Jr., Yale, beat Willis Lyman, O. L. T. C., 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.
S. C. Millet, New York T. C., beat C. H. Vail, Princeton, by default.
E. K. Auchincloss, Merion C. C., beat beat Donald Scott, O. L. T. C., 6—3, 6—0.
M. D. Whitman, Harvard, beat Edward Lyman, O. L. T. C., 6—2, 6—1.
R. M. Miles, Jr., O. L. T. C., beat Ralph McKitterick, Harvard, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.
John P. Neely, Chicago, beat Montgomery Ogden, O. L. T. C., 6—0, 9—7.
Holcombe Ward, Harvard, beat C. P. Dodge, Yale, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.
Richard Hooker, Yale, beat Paul McMahon, O. L. T. C., 6—2, 6—2.
W. A. Larned, Summit, beat Oveido Bostwick, West Side T. C., 6—2, 6—2.
Dwight F. Davis, Longwood T. C., beat Wilbur Kyle, O. L. T. C., 6—3, 6—4.
Second Round—J. P. Paret beat Leo Ware, 6—3, 6—4.
George P. Sheldon, Jr., beat G. L. Wyeth, 6—1, 6—3.
S. C. Millet beat E. K. Auchincloss, 6—3, 6—3.
Holcombe Ward beat John F. Neely, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Glendale Tennis Club Tourney.

The Glendale Tennis Club of Staten Island held its opening tourney yesterday afternoon. The summary: Gentlemen's Singles—Edward T. Sullivan beat J. T. Burke, 6—0, 6—4, 6—3; G. Stillman beat J. T. Burns, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0; Edward T. Sullivan beat George Stillman, 6—0, 6—0, 6—2, 6—0. Mixed Doubles—Edward T. Sullivan and Miss H. Brown beat J. T. Burns and Miss T. Barnes, 6—0, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0.

IN THE BASEBALL FIELD

The Two Games Between Brooklyn and New York Yield Each Team a Victory.

AFTERNOON'S FINISH CLOSE

After Winning in the Morning 10 to 0 New York Loses After an Exciting Rally in the Ninth Inning.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Boston	44	14	.759
Cincinnati	37	18	.673
Baltimore	38	19	.667
New York	34	23	.596
Cleveland	31	28	.525
Pittsburg	28	30	.483
Brooklyn	28	31	.475
Philadelphia	29	33	.468
Louisville	24	34	.414
Washington	23	35	.397
Chicago	24	37	.393
St. Louis	11	49	.183

Results of Yesterday's Games.

MORNING GAMES.
At New York—New York, 10; Brooklyn, 0.
At Philadelphia—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 2.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 8; Baltimore, 5.
At Pittsburg—Cleveland, 4; Pittsburg, 3.
At Chicago—Chicago, 6; Washington, 4.
AFTERNOON GAMES.
At New York—Brooklyn, 4; New York, 8.
At Philadelphia—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 5.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 6; Cleveland, 1.
At Cincinnati—No game; rain.
At Chicago—Washington, 4; Chicago, 0.
At Louisville—Louisville, 7; St. Louis, 6.

To-day's Games.

New York in Brooklyn.
Boston in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.

There was abundant excitement for the 13,000 enthusiasts who attended the afternoon game between the New York and Brooklyn teams yesterday, and, while the New York element was disappointed by the result, it saw a slashing finish, full of hope and interest to the fall of the last man.

"Bill" Clark began the fun in the ninth by cracking a pretty single into right, and when "Ducky" Holmes also hit safely the crowd stood up as one man and cheered. Seymour was retired on a bounder to Anderson at first, but the play advanced each runner a base. Van Haltren hit the ball to the ropes, but Griffin made a magnificent running catch. The hit was so long, however, that he could not prevent Clark from scoring. The Brooklyns were demoralized by the swiftness of the pace, and Shindle made a bad mess of Tiernan's grounder, allowing Holmes to score. George Davis ended further chances by going out to Shoch.

The Brooklyns deserved their victory, for they played a superb fielding game. Canavan accepted thirteen of fourteen chances, which is nearly a record in itself. Davis and Gleason, as usual, carried off the field ing honors for the home talent. In fact, the entire New York team played good ball, but the visitors played a bit faster. Kennedy had the best of the pitching argument, although Seymour did remarkably well, and gave only one base on balls.

To the ninth inning Kennedy was very effective.

The game was somewhat delayed by argument over questionable decisions. Umpire McDonald is not entitled to a prize for his work, but he gave both sides about the same benefit of his bad decisions. La Chance was made ill by the intense heat, and retired in the fifth inning. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Jones, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Anderson, lf, 1b	1	2	6	1	0
Shindle, 2b	0	1	1	1	0
La Ch'ce, 1b	0	0	4	1	0
Shoch, lf	0	0	2	2	0
Canavan, 2b	0	0	5	8	1
Smith, ss	0	1	0	3	0
Burrill, c	0	0	1	1	0
Kennedy, p	1	1	1	1	0
Total	4	10	27	15	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van Halt'n, cf	0	1	3	0	1
Tiernan, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Joyce, 3b	1	1	1	3	0
Davis, ss	0	0	2	3	4
Gleason, 2b	0	1	1	4	0
Warner, c	0	1	5	1	0
Clark, 1b	1	2	18	1	0
Holmes, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Seymour, p	0	0	0	3	1
Total	3	10	27	16	2

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; New York, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; New York, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; New York, 10. Base on balls—Off Kennedy, 4; off Seymour, 1. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Seymour, 5. Three-base hit—Joyce. Two-base hit—Jones. Double plays—Canavan and La Chance; Canavan, Smith, and La Chance; Gleason and Davis; Davis and Clark. Stolen base—Tiernan. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

First Game New York, 10 to 0.

In the first game the New Yorks won easily by a score of 10 to 0. The continued warm weather has put Rusie in superb condition, and he pitched a magnificent game, only three hits being made off his delivery. He was accorded admirable support. Not an error of any kind is charged to the team. Gleason at second and Davis at short made some especially fine stops and quick plays.

The New Yorks have adopted a method of hitting that the Baltimores used successfully on their recent visit here. In yesterday's game they hit the ball down and hard in almost every instance, the ball would bound over the infielders heads, and even if cleverly fielded would yield a safe hit.

Rusie hurt one of his fingers in the latter part of the game. He was relieved by Sullivan, who pitched the last two innings and did not allow a hit.

Gleason made three hits, five put-outs, and four assists without an error or a fumble.

About 5,000 enthusiastic spectators scorched on the bleachers and in the grand stand. The third game of the present series with Brooklyn will be played to-day at Eastern Park. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. H't'n, cf	2	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf	2	2	2	0	0
Joyce, 3b	1	2	2	2	0
Davis, ss	1	1	0	6	0
Gleason, 2b	1	3	5	4	0
Warner, c	0	2	2	0	0
Clark, 1b	2	2	2	0	0
Holmes, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Rusie, p	1	1	2	1	0
Sullivan, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	10	14	27	16	0

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Jones, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Anderson, 1b	0	1	13	0	0
Shindle, 2b	0	0	3	2	2
La Ch'ce, 1b	0	0	9	0	2
Can'v'n, 2b	0	0	1	2	2
G. Sm'h, ss	0	0	0	2	1
Grim,	0	0	0	0	0
Payne, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	0	3	24	8	8

New York	1	0	3	0	2	2	2	0	x	10
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Gleason. Three-base hits—Clark. Stolen bases—Anderson and Clark. Double play—Davis, Gleason, and Clark. First base on errors—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 1. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 2; off Sullivan, 3; off Payne, 1. Hit by pitcher—Holmes. Struck out—By Rusie, 5; by Sullivan, 1; by Payne, 4. Passed balls—Grim. Left on bases—New York, 10; Brooklyn, 7. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The Bostons beat the Phillies out in the ninth inning this morning on hits by Duffy and Stahl, a double steal, and Lowe's single. The game was prettily played and interesting throughout. The pitching of both Lewis and Orth was of a high order. Attendance, 6,611. Score:

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

Earned run—Boston, 1. Base hits—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 7. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Lake; Philadelphia, Orth and Clements. Errors—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 5.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The Philadelphias fell down in the ninth inning this afternoon, after having played a beautiful game. In the ninth Boston worked in five singles and the Phillies committed their only errors. The result was five runs and a victory for Boston. Lewis and Lake did the Bostons' battery work in the ninth. Attendance, 8,527. Score:

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	5

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Base hits—Boston, 13; Philadelphia, 11. Batteries—Boston, Lewis, Nichols and Ganzel, and Lake; Philadelphia, Taylor and Boyle. Errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Cincinnati, 8; Baltimore, 5.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—The Baltimores were defeated this morning by the Cincinnatis in an exciting game. Hoffer pitched fine ball until the seventh inning, when the Cincinnatis made three singles and brought home three runs. He was immediately taken out and Nops sent to the slab. The latter was touched up for five singles and a double in the eighth, and four runs was the result. Peitz was sent to the bench by Umpire Lynch for kicking, and Schriver took his place behind the bat. Rhines was relieved by Ehret in the ninth inning. Attendance, 11,000. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	x	8
Baltimore	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 15; Baltimore, 11. Batteries—Cincinnati, Ehret, Rhines and Schriver, and Peitz; Baltimore, Nops, Hoffer and Clark. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Baltimore, 3. Umpire—Messrs. Hurst and Lynch.

Cleveland, 4; Pittsburg, 3.

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 5.—There were close decisions and a new umpire, and this made the morning game a snappy one. It was won by Cleveland in the seventh on hits by Burkett and McKean. Attendance, 5,000. Score:

Pittsburg	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Cleveland, 9. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen and Sugden; Cleveland, Wilson and Criger. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 0. Umpire—Mr. Campbell.

Pittsburg, 6; Cleveland, 1.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 5.—Burkett contributed largely to Pittsburg's victory by letting a ball from Donnelly's bat in the sixth inning go through his legs and refusing to field it in. By the time McKean had run to left field fence for the ball four runs were tallied. In

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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Telephone, Nos. 3157 and 3158 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

$175,000
CITY OF TRENTON
WATER BONDS.

Office of the City Treasurer,
City of Trenton, N. J., June 28th, 1897.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M. Thursday, July 8th, 1897, for the purchase of the whole or any Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand dollars Water Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J., maturing January 1st, 1917.

The above bonds will bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. They will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100, or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each year, at the office of the City Treasurer of the City of Trenton, N. J., or mailed by check to the registered holder thereof, wherever purchaser may select.

Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to inclose with bid a certified check on a National bank for $10,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders. Purchaser must pay accrued interest on bonds from July 1st. Six months interest from January 1st to July 1st being canceled. Bonds must be taken up within thirty days of award.

The above bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton Water Bonds," and addressed to

W. J. B. STOKES,
City Treasurer.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE
RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MTGE. (Lake Erie Division) GOLD BONDS
Due October 1, 1926.

At the request of the holders of a majority of the above-mentioned bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the purpose of protecting the common interests of such of the bondholders as shall deposit their bonds under a Bondholders' Agreement with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, as Depository, at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. **The Committee represents no interests in the property except the above bonds.**

Bondholders are invited to make prompt deposit of their bonds in exchange for negotiable Certificates of Deposit. Application will be made to list such Certificates on the New York Stock Exchange. Copies of the Bondholders' Agreement may be obtained upon application to the Depository.

New York, June 23d, 1897.

GEORGE COPPELL,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Committee.

VICTOR MORAWETZ, Counsel.

Wool Exchange Stock
FOR SALE BY
C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

Bonds of the above-named company, maturing July 6th, 1897, secured upon lands known as the Joseph Jeanes tract and Dale tract, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.

Registered bonds must be properly assigned.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

IRON CAR EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Special 5s Car Trust Bonds.

A payment of seven dollars per bond will be made on presentation of bonds at the office of the Committee, 45 Wall St.

H. A. V. POST,
Treasurer for Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL HALF YEAR

Six months have elapsed since a year with promises of better things for American business and pledges of renewed activity for the American financial world was ushered in. During nearly five months of that time the promised and long-looked-for improvement failed to materialize. There were new disturbing elements developed—new uncertainties to hold back the improvement which at all times seemed ready but hesitant. Many temporary factors prevented the full restoration of public confidence and held back the progress that was so widely counted upon.

But in the last five weeks of the half year the tide of American affairs has turned. Business in all parts of the country has begun to take on a new life; public confidence everywhere has been strengthened, natural conditions promising untold things for the country have developed, and, taken altogether, the United States in that time has discovered itself to be standing upon the threshold of a prosperity the ultimate development of which it had begun to doubt.

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In Wall Street the first six months of 1897 were for the most part productive of little beyond increased despondency and doubt. Up to the middle of May the Street grew more and more hopeless and more and more doubtful that the year would be productive of good times. Up to that time speculation on the part of the public was practically nil. Security values kept dropping and dropping, each new development being adverse, and the much-looked-for signs of general improvement persistently refused to make themselves visible.

Late in May, however, when the prospects of excellent crops began to affect general business, Wall Street suddenly developed a feeling of confidence and hopfulness—a feeling which has resulted in the wonderful upward movement in security values which came so quickly and has been productive of such magnificent results.

Prices at the beginning of July, in almost every case, show improvement over those of the first of January. In some cases, where specific factors have exerted their influences, prices are lower, but as a whole the market shows considerable improvement—improvement which has come in the last six weeks. The opening, high, low, and closing prices of 100 conspicuous stocks for the half year are shown by the following table:

The Half Year's Fluctuations.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
American Cotton Oil	12½	15	9⅝	14¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf	54¼	63	52¾	63
Am. Spirits Mfg.	11⅝	14½	9¼	12
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	26	34⅜	26	31¾
Am. Sugar Refs.	110⅝	139	109¾	128⅜
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	100⅜	108¾	100¼	106
American Tobacco	78¾	79¾	67⅞	77½
At., T. & S. F.	12¼	15⅜	9⅝	12⅜
At., T. & S. F. pf.	23½	25¾	17	24⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	16⅛	18	9¼	16⅜
Bay State Gas	11¾	15⅜	7⅜	13⅞
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	19¼	29⅜	18⅜	27⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas	85	110½	85	110
Canada Southern	40¼	51⅞	44¼	49¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅝	18½	15⅝	17⅞
Chi., Bur. & Q.	69½	85	69¼	83⅝
Chicago Gas	73¾	96⅜	73¾	94¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	73½	83¾	69⅜	82¼
Chicago & N. W.	102½	118¾	101⅜	116½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	66	76⅜	60¼	74⅞
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	21½	33⅝	21½	24⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	24½	27	15⅜	17½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	17⅜	18	1⅛	9⅝
Consolidated Ice	30	41	30	40⅜
Consol. Ice. pf.	80	87	80	87
Consolidated Gas Co.	138	168½	130½	166⅜
Delaware & Hudson	115¾	121¾	99⅜	110½
Del., Lack. & Western	157	158	146⅛	155
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	42¾	48⅞	36	43
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	101¾	117	101⅜	115¾
Erie	15	15⅝	11⅞	14⅝
Erie 1st pf.	34	35⅝	27	34⅜
General Electric	33	36⅛	28⅝	34
Illinois Central	93	98½	91½	98
Illinois Steel Co.	39	42	29½	34
Laclede Gas	24⅜	25	22	24½
Lake Erie & Western	18½	18¾	13½	14⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf.	69	70¼	58¾	50½
Lake Shore	152	175	152	174
Long Island	47	55	47	44
Louisville & Nashville	48⅝	52¼	40⅛	50½
Manhattan Con.	89⅝	94	81⅜	89½
Metropolitan Traction	108¾	110⅞	99⅜	109½
Michigan Central	91	101	90	101
Minn. & St. Louis	10½	20¼	16	20¼
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	78	81¼	77⅜	81¼
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	46⅞	53	46	51
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	14⅜	10	13
Mo., K. & T. Texas pf.	29	32¾	24⅜	31¼
Missouri Pacific	20¼	24⅞	20	19⅞
National Lead Co.	23¼	31¾	21⅞	29⅞
National Lead Co. pf.	89½	99½	88⅜	99
New Jersey Central	100¼	108⅞	93¼	84½
New York Central	92⅜	103½	92½	101¾
New York & E. R. Gas.	68	76⅞	68	76⅞
New York & E. R. G. pf.	101	111¾	101	111⅜
New York, C. & St. L.	11⅝	14½	11	13½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	34⅞	24	32⅜
N Y., Sus. & West.	9⅜	10¼	6½	9⅞
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	24	28	16	27⅜
North American	4⅝	5	3⅝	4⅝
Northern Pacific	13½	18⅜	11	14
Northern Pacific pf.	32½	43⅜	32½	40
Ontario & Western	14⅝	15⅜	12⅜	15¼
Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	57⅜	56⅜	37⅜	54½
Oregon S. L. wh. iss.	11½	17¼	10⅞	17½
Pacific Mail	24⅜	30½	24	30
P., C., C. & St. L.	13¾	14	11½	13
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	50	50	44¾	46½
Pullman Palace Car Co.	152	169½	152	168
Reading	18⅝	22⅜	16⅜	22⅜
Reading 1st pf.	51½	51⅜	38½	47⅜
Reading 2d pf.	32½	38¼	25⅞	27⅜
Rio Grande Western	14⅝	19⅜	14⅝	19⅜
Rio Grande West. pf.	40	44½	38½	44
St. J. & G. Is.	3½	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	38½	41⅜	37⅜	38⅜
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12	12⅜	11	12¼
St. L. & San Francisco	5	6	4	5¼
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	37½	50¼	37	46⅜
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	12	17⅜	12	16⅛
St. Louis Southwestern	4¼	4¾	1	3⅝
St. Louis S. W. pf.	10	11½	2⅜	9⅛
St. Paul & Omaha	47	65	47	63¾
Southern Pacific	14⅜	15⅜	13½	15
Southern Railway	10	10	7	9¼
Southern Railway pf.	26⅜	30½	22¾	29½
Standard R. & T.	10¼	11⅜	8½	8½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	26	31	17	24⅞
Texas Pacific	8⅝	11	8	10⅛
Union Pacific	9½	10	4¼	6½
United States Leather	9	9⅝	6¼	7½
U. S. Leather pf.	61	64	50½	58¾
United States Rubber	24⅜	25½	10	12
United States Rubber pf.	76⅞	76⅞	55	66⅜
Wabash	6¼	7⅛	4⅝	5⅞
Wabash pf.	15⅜	17⅞	11⅞	15⅛
Western Union Tel.	83½	86½	76⅞	84⅛
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6¼	6½	2	3
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	29	29	28	8½

***

At the beginning of the year the markets were dull and practically featureless. It was everywhere expected that with Jan. 1 would come a general improvement in trade. That improvement failed of development. At that time the bear party was most aggressive and its exertions kept the market sagging. Early in the year it began to be shown that conditions in the coal trade were bad. In the first days of January Delaware and Hudson reduced its dividend rate, and although at the time there was no marked effect upon the other coal stocks, the Street began to grow suspicious of them and to look with skepticism on the anthracite coal trade. A little later in January the arbitration treaty was signed, giving strength to the international stocks in particular, and a firmer tone to the whole list. Close upon the heels of this came the announcement that the United States had in its favor an immense balance of trade, the publication of which fact and figures gave additional strength to the market and brought about quick advances in many shares.

The effect of these two favorable developments were soon over with, however, and prices began to sag again, the bears keeping up their aggressive tactics and hammering the market at every opportunity. The Cuban question was the cause of much nervousness and furnished excellent capital for bear traders to work upon. Toward the end of January the coal stocks began to weaken, and when, on Feb. 3, the annual statement of the Jersey Central Company was published, showing decided losses, many of these stocks declined considerably. About this time the Lexow Investigating Committee began to inquire into the methods of industrial corporations, presumably with the intention of framing so-called trust laws with which to injure business. The trust stocks naturally became weak, and were the objects of many bear attacks, the whole stock market sympathizing with them and continuing its slow, but steady, decline.

***

About the middle of February the Cretan matter in Europe began to have its effect, particularly upon the international stocks, and further agitation of the Cuban question in the Senate helped to accentuate the feeling of distrust on the part of speculators. Throughout February the markets continued dull and listless, with the daily volume of transactions exceedingly small, and the only speculation coming from the professional traders of the Stock Exchange.

Trouble began to brew among the coal stocks late in February. On the 28th of that month THE NEW YORK TIMES drew attention to the true state of affairs of the Jersey Central Railroad Company by publishing the reports of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, Jersey Central's coal auxiliary, which for several years had been suppressed. Immediately the weakness which had characterized all of the coal stocks developed with rapidity and throughout the list of the coalers substantial declines were recorded.

***

The heaviness in the stock market continued until the announcement of the Lake Shore refunding deal on March 2. The immense savings in the fixed charges effected by this operation and the opportunities which it presented for other railroad corporations to reconstruct their finances immediately brought about a better feeling in the financial world. The Vanderbilt shares all had a sharp advance, upon the announcement that similar deals were pending in all of the Vanderbilt properties. The rest of the market, however, participated but little in this movement.

The inauguration of President McKinley had little or no effect upon the stock market. There had all along been some expectation of an "inauguration boom," but it came to naught, and stocks bought by the traders in anticipation of it were quickly thrown upon the market. Following this came war news from Europe, and further disclosures of bad coal trade conditions, and the decline started in again. The whole list showed decided weakness, and the general heaviness was helped along by numerous small episodes, among which was the reduction of the Manhattan dividend on March 9.

There was a short period of strength following this, and for two or three days it looked as though the market was about to have a substantial advance. But on March 22 there came the unfortunate Supreme Court decision in the Trans-Missouri case, and once more the whole market was paralyzed. There was a steady decline in prices, particularly in the Western railroad shares, and it took the market some time to get over the shock given it by this decision against investment interests.

***

April began with the passage of the Dingley Tariff bill by the House. This had but little effect upon the stock market, however, and its tone continued weak. Business in Wall Street was practically at a standstill. Commission houses were doing nothing. In fact, the Street was despondent, and many men who hitherto had been hopeful began to grow pessimistic. The coal stocks, under the leadership of Jersey Central, continued to show weakness. The European war cloud hung over the situation, and there was a general fear that the great powers of Europe would become involved in a conflict that would paralyze every financial centre of the world. About the middle of April, at the time when real hostilities between Turkey and Greece commenced, the whole stock market was nervous and weak, and the international stocks all scored declines. Rumors of gold shipments to England helped to intensify the bearish feeling in the New York market. After the first few days, however, there was but little acute fear of trouble from the war in Europe, although throughout the rest of its existence it was an element of uncertainty, the depressing effects of which could always be felt in the Street.

The attitude of the Senate on the tariff question began to attract attention about this time, and there was a growing feeling that nothing would be accomplished in the matter of the tariff for months, whereas its speedy settlement had been promised. This was another reason for nervousness in the stock market, and when, on April 25, it was announced that gold had been taken from the Treasury for export to Europe, the apprehension increased.

At this time both the bull and bear parties were well organized and of equal strength. The bulls based their confidence in higher prices upon the cheapness of money, the confidence among security holders and their willingness to hold on pending the arrival of business improvement, the general confidence in good times, the large trade balances in favor of America, and the prospects of excellent crops which just about that time began to make themselves apparent. The bears used as arguments the facts that throughout the country business was in a state of general depression; that Congress, always a disturbing element, was still in session, and showing a disposition to conform with its established precedents and furnish ample reasons for hesitation among business men; that the public was afraid of stocks; that the gold exports seemed likely to continue, and that staples generally were at exceedingly low prices.

***

Throughout April there was only a fair volume of speculation in Wall Street—from 150,000 to 200,000 shares per day—but these operations were furnished almost entirely by the traders. At the beginning of May the market seemed to narrow down and become exceedingly irregular. The coal stocks were the weak features, Jersey Central leading the decline. Apprehension over the gold shipments continued to spread, and it daily became more evident that little was to be expected from the Senate in the way of a speedy settlement of the tariff question. The European war became less and less of a factor, and the steadily improving crop outlook continued to give the bulls new hope. London, owing to the political disturbances in Europe, was not a factor in the New York market.

The dullness and weakness grew more intense. New bearish factors came up daily and the trading element, which was heavily short of stocks, took good care that the old sores should not be allowed to heal. Cuban war talk came up regularly about once a week.

The Street was kept in a continual state of suspense watching for announcements of gold engaged for export. The European situation was not allowed to get lost as a stock market factor. The coal stocks continued their downward course, and in so doing helped along the bear traders in their raids upon the other shares. On the 24th of the month Jersey Central touched its low point, selling down to 89¾.

The weakness in the coalers was really the most conspicuous stock market movement during the six months, reflecting as it did the bad conditions of the coal trade, and showing the need of some reformation in the management of that branch of industry. The extent of the declines in the coal stocks from Jan. 1, with the dates of their lowest prices, is shown by the following table:

	Jan. 1.	Low Point.	
Delaware & Hudson	115¾	99¾	April 1
Lackawanna	157	146½	May 21
New Jersey Central	100¼	89¾	May 24
Reading	18⅝	16¾	April 19

***

At the beginning of the last week of May Wall Street was looking forward with much interest and incidental anxiety to the Supreme Court decision in the Nebraska minimum rate case, which was expected on May 24. That decision did not come. It was postponed until the next sitting of the court. But in its place came another decision denying to the Inter-State Commerce Commission the right to fix a minimum freight rate, thus giving to the railroads the power to establish and maintain their own rates and denying even to the Government the right to interfere in such matters.

Immediately upon the news of this decision the stock market developed strength—strength which has continued from that time up to the present—and following it closely came other developments which helped along the bullish feeling, and, each contributing somewhat brought about a decided change in the sentiment of Wall Street.

On May 25 sterling exchange declined, and it became practically assured that there would be but little more of the gold export movement. On May 28 Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, in a speech before the Commercial Club of Cincinnati, gave utterance to what was taken to be an official announcement that at the proper time the Administration would take up the currency matter and adjust it as it had promised to do when put into power by the vote of the people. In the same speech Secretary Gage announced his confidence in the near approach of good times, and assured the business world that the Administration would do all in its power to aid and hasten the coming improvement.

Stocks began to advance. Throughout the remainder of May and up until June 30, the end of the six months, the upward movement continued without a cessation. The following table shows the opening prices of twenty-five active stocks on May 24, the day of the maximum rate decision; their opening prices on May 29, the morning on which the business world read Secretary Gage's reassuring and inspiring words, and their closing on June 30, showing the extent of the five weeks' advance:

Since the Rise Began.

	Open- ing May 24.	Open- ing May 29.	Clos- ing June 30.	Highest Price, May 24 to June 30.
Sugar	113⅝	116¼	126⅞	130
Tobacco	69⅞	71½	77½	79¾
Atchison pf.	19⅝	21¾	24⅝	25½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	19	20¼	27⅜	29⅝
Canada Southern	47	47⅝	49⅜	51½
Burlington	73⅝	76¼	83⅝	85
Chicago Gas	82⅜	83	94¼	96⅝
St. Paul	74½	75⅜	82½	83¼
Northwestern	104⅜	107¼	116½	118¼
Rock Island	63⅜	65⅞	74¼	76⅝
Consolidated Gas	150½	160¾	166⅝	168¾
Delaware & Hudson	102¼	103⅝	110¼	110¾
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	42⅝	44½	46⅝	50
Reading	17⅞	19¼	22¾	23½
General Electric	30	30⅝	34	35
Lake Shore	164	164	174	175
Louisville & Nashville	44⅝	45¼	50¼	52½
Manhattan	84½	85½	89¼	90
Kansas & Texas pf.	20⅜	20½	31¾	32¾
Missouri Pacific	13¼	14⅜	19⅞	20⅞
Jersey Central	69	74½	84½	85⅞
New York Central	99⅝	100¼	101⅞	103½
Omaha	56⅝	59	63⅜	65
Leather pf.	54	56¼	58¾	60
Western Union	77⅞	79⅜	84¼	85

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It took only a few days to bring about an entire change in the sentiment, not of Wall Street alone, but of the whole country. Reports from the agricultural districts began to show that large crops were assured, railroad earnings began to show real improvement, and the country suddenly found itself in a state of hopefulness, its sudden transition to which was wonderfully sudden and complete.

The stock market advance continued steadily up to the 1st of July. All through it the bear party in Wall Street fought aggressively and seized every apparent opportunity to bring about a reaction in prices. Their efforts were useless. They tried the Cuban war scare again; they tried gold export talk; they tried news of crop damage. It was all to no effect. The buying power which suddenly sprang up possessed a strength which even the most sanguine bulls had not imagined, and the first six months of April, 1897, ended with prices at the highest of the year.

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Throughout the first half of 1897 the market for purely investment securities has all along shown wonderful strength. Investors have never for a moment lost confidence, nor have they at any time shown a disposition to unload their holdings. In fact, there has been a scarcity of all kinds of good bonds. Prices have been high, and if the market has been dull, it has been so because of the scarcity of those issues which investors have demanded. Particularly has this been true of municipal bonds and the higher grade of railroad issues. In the bond market, however, the demand has been almost wholly for gilt-edged securities. Bonds of a secondary grade have not shared in the improvement to any extent, and have rather been neglected, although yielding a much better rate of interest upon the investment than the securities of the better class. Investors have called for only the best bonds, and their large demands for them has put up prices until they are almost prohibitory.

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The money markets during the first half of the year have been practically at a standstill. Funds have been in but little demand, and in the time department particularly there has been a continuous stagnation. In the last two months commercial paper has shown some improvement, the demand for it throughout the country having increased. There is yet, however, an enormous amount of idle money in the country awaiting investment in the loan markets. Banks everywhere have large surplus reserves, and it is the general opinion in banking circles that it will take considerable business activity to produce any appreciable effect upon rates for money.

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The second half of 1897 begins with confidence throughout the country, stronger than it has been at any time for years. There are already signs of improvement in the business world—improvement that is not only prospective, but actually tangible. There are assurances of splendid progress in almost every line of business in the near future. The outlook for the crops has never been better; the prospects for improvement in railroad earnings and in those of industrial corporations have never been brighter. Hope which was well-nigh dead has sprung to life again, and there is at the beginning of this last half of the year a widespread and well-founded confidence in the prosperity to which the United States will attain before many more months have elapsed.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The outside-security market for the six months ending July 1 has been very irregular, with some startling changes for the better. Public interest in this class of investments and speculative stocks is constantly increasing, and many of the leading Stock Exchange firms now have their representatives reporting the fluctuations of unlisted stocks. It is natural that when these securities become active, and after the public becomes interested in them for investment or speculation, they should be listed on the Stock Exchange, but it has been as "outside securities" that many stocks have first engaged public attention, and for that reason the outside market is of much interest to Wall Street.

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In reviewing outside securities for the past six months, attention is first called to that line of stocks and bonds that come under the head of "Traction Securities."

The securities representing the lines owned and leased to the Metropolitan Traction Company have been more or less disturbed by the litigation over the important question of franchise rights, and, while the underlying bonds of the different roads are so well held that very few come upon the market, the investment demand for them has been temporarily checked.

Brooklyn City Railroad guaranteed 10 per cent. stock has been in fair demand for investment, and the price has steadily advanced to about 185, and now that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock and bonds are once more favorites on the Stock Exchange, further fluctuations in Brooklyn City are looked for. Brooklyn, Bath and West End 5s, after a long overdue demand, have improved. Brooklyn Elevated is now under reorganization, and its securities are neglected in trading.

Eighth Avenue has suffered through the litigation over franchise and checked investment. Forty-second Street bonds have been only steady, while the stock has been neglected. Second Avenue has declined since the control was obtained by Metropolitan Traction. Sixth Avenue had a serious decline for a while, but has recovered some of the loss since the court decision in regard to franchise rights was rendered. Third Avenue has been pressed for sale, first because of the dividend reduction, and then of the court decision in regard to the King's Bridge Road franchise.

The investment demand for Buffalo Traction bonds has been good, but the stock has been extremely dull. Steinway 6 per cent. bonds have been steadily absorbed for investment, and are scarce at current prices. Worcester Traction received a crushing blow from the agitation of three-cent fares, and the price of the common stock was cut in two. The stock is now better on favorable outlook of earnings.

Following are quotations showing the range in market values of conspicuous properties during the past six months:

Traction Securities.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
B'dway & 7th Av.	197	208	197	200	205
B'dway & 7th Av. 1st.	107	109	107	107	110
B'dway & 7th Av. 2d.	106	111	108	109	111
B'dway Surface 1st 5s	114	114	112	113	115
B'dway Surface 2d.	106	108	104	105	107
Brooklyn City R. R.	175	186	170	185	187
B'klyn. Bath & W. End 5s	68	75	64	74	76
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	103	106	103	105	107
Buffalo Crosst'n 5s	104	107	104	105	107
Buffalo St. Ry. stock.	74	75	68	68	70
Buffalo St. Ry. 1st.	106	109	106	108	110
8th Av. R. R.	340	340	310	315	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	55	43	37	45
Nich. Av. 1st	112	116	112	114	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	65	68	64	66	69
Kings Co. Tr.	45	45	38	44	46
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115	113	114	115
2d Av. R. R. stock	145	160	130	130	135
2d Av. R. R. 1st 5s	106	109	106	107	110
9th Av. R. R. stock	197	200	175	180	185
3d Av. R. R.	162	164	147	149	151
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	108	107	106	107	109
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	19	22	11	14	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	95	87	90	92

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The illuminating gas stocks have furnished the bulk of the outside business during the past six months, and the advances made in their prices have been sensational. From the time that word was sent out that the graduated gas bill would be the course of legislative action, large orders were given to buy the various gas securities of the New York and Brooklyn companies, and no matter how the general stock market was acting at the time, the demand for gas securities continued.

In New York and East River gas the advance has been sharp and decided. The first mortgage and consolidated 5s show gains of 10 points, while the preferred and common stocks show the surprising advances of 35 points. Rumors have been many regarding this property, and as a basis for the rise in the preferred, the prospective dividend has caused a good investment demand, while the common has been played as a mystery with wonderful success. Standard Gas preferred shows a rise of 15 points, and the common, placed on a 6 per cent. dividend basis, a rise of 30 points. Mutual Gas, on the small amount of stock offered, gained from 20 to 30 points. Equitable Gas shows a gain of 25 points, and a new high record is made.

The bonds of Consumers' Gas of Jersey City are in fair demand, but the stock continues dull and neglected. Columbus (Ohio) Gas shows a gain of 10 per cent. in price since Jan. 1. Grand Rapids (Mich.) Gas shows a good advance in stock. Western Gas of Milwaukee is in good demand for investment, and both bonds and stock show smart advances.

Following are the quotations for the six months:

Gas Securities.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas	70	81	70	78	80
Consol. Gas bonds of New Jersey	78	83	76	77	81
Con. Gas of N. J.	14	15	14	15	18
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	77	70	72	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	103	100	102	104
Eq. Gas Co. of N. Y.	197	230	195	224	227
G'd Rapids Gas st'k.	62	69	60	67	69
G'd Rapids Gas 1st.	90	93	90	92	94
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	225	255	225	245	250
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	42	76	40	75	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	72	111	72	110	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	115	103	*112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	92	109	92	*106	108
St. Paul Gas bonds.	70	80	80	80	90
Standard Gas, N. Y.	80	113	80	110	111
Stand. Gas pf. N. Y.	106	123	106	117	120
Stand. Gas 1st, N.Y.	110	115	110	115	118
West. Gas Co. Mil.	63	72	63	71	72
West. Gas bonds, Mil.	90	99	90	98	100

*Ex interest.

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Natural gas securities have been very much neglected during the half-year, and in them there has been only slight improvements. Considering the high rates of interest paid on such bonds and the handsome dividends paid on the stocks, this neglect is somewhat strange.

Following are the quotations for the six months:

Natural Gas.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	A'k'd.
Ft. W. Gas stock	85	88	82	84	87
Ft. W. 1st 5s	87	95	87	94	96
Ind. Gas stock	133	150	133	146	150
Ind. Gas 1st	105	107	105	106	106
Laf. Gas Co. stock	90	93	85	88	90
Laf. Gas Co. 1st 6s	86	93	86	92	94
L. & W. V. G. 6s	75	77	74	76	78

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Generally speaking, the industrials have only of late begun to come up to expectations. The uncertainties of the tariff kept in the background many of this class, but now with that question about to be settled for a long time to come a marked change for the better in this important group of securities can be looked for.

Hecker-Jones-Jewell was pressed for sale about the dividend period and touched the low price of 45. The delay in declaring the regular dividend on the preferred stock was the cause of the decline, but when the dividend was declared a quick and sharp rise of 25 points was scored in a few days, while the first mortgage bonds advanced close to par. Herring-Hall-Marvin common and preferred have both declined on small transactions. Trenton Potteries common and preferred show slight advances.

Standard Oil has been the feature in the market for industrials, and shows a net gain of 75 points exclusive of the extra dividends paid since the first of the year. The interest in this stock continues to increase and investment orders are absorbing the stock at advancing prices.

Following are the quotations for the six months:

Industrials.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	A'k'd.
American Banknote	41	45	40	43	45
Am. Typefounders'	32	32	25	26	28
Barney & S. com.	12	12	...	...	...
Celluloid Co. stock	60	60	53	52	60
Cramps' S. st.	48	55	48	55	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin.	5	5	2	1	3
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	27	27	17	16	20
Hecker-Jones - Jewell M. pf.	75	75	45	65	70
Hecker - Jones-Jewell M. bds.	97	99	94	98	100
Lorillard Co. pf.	102	108

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CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—CONEY ISLAND—El Capitan—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Brooklyn—3:30 P. M.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

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The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

FREE SILVER IGNORED.

The familiar doctrines of Democracy were set forth by the speakers at the Tammany celebration yesterday, but free silver coinage found no place in their discourse. In his colorless letter Mr. BRYAN mentioned the Chicago platform. No other writer or speaker alluded to it. One speaker made a reference to "the money of the Constitution." It was the nearest approach to free silver made during the day.

This significant silence about the issues of 1896 will grievously disappoint Mr. PLATT. It upsets his plans. He had hoped that Bryanism and 16 to 1 would be brought to the fore by Tammany, that the Mayoralty fight would be made on the old lines with the same result. That is the view of selfishness, not of patriotism. THE TIMES believes it would have been a public misfortune if the principles of the Chicago platform had been reiterated by the Tammany Democrats of New York City in their Fourth of July celebration. We believe those principles will disappear. They will drop out of sight before they have become incorporated in the Democratic body of doctrine. They will disappear all the quicker if assemblies of Democrats fail to reaffirm them. There will be general public rejoicing when they are dead and buried. The Nation will have one peril the less, and our prosperity will be more secure. It seems to us that every patriotic American ought to view the matter in this broad light. Tammany may win in the coming canvass. Would Republican bankers and business men like to take the risk of her winning on the issue of free silver?

The Tammany Society, the city, and the country are to be congratulated on the exclusion of the principles of the Chicago platform from the utterances of the Independence Day celebration.

Over in Brooklyn there was a meeting of persons calling themselves the Democratic League of Kings County. It was presided over by HENRY GEORGE, a Socialist. The principal speaker was JOHN P. ALTGELD, an Anarchist. The Declaration of Independence was read. It was the only Democratic thing about the meeting.

The Fourth of July celebration, with its flood of oratory, was undoubtedly a danger point for Tammany. It has been passed in safety. The Fall campaign will be fought out on questions pertaining to the government of the city. Everybody ought to be glad of that. The campaign will be more enlightening and profitable. The result will have a clearer meaning.

We are extremely well satisfied that Mr. PLATT has been disappointed. He will be less inclined now to nominate a straight Republican candidate for Mayor, less disposed to look on the Citizens' Union as a hostile organization.

A PATIENT CONCERT.

The European concert is curiously patient with the Sultan. His troops still occupy Thessaly, and the peace negotiations are blocked by his refusal to withdraw them. Reports which represent him as being disposed to yield to the wishes of the powers are quickly followed by other reports that he insists on retaining Thessaly as far south as the Salamvria River, because of his fear of a popular outbreak if no material evidence of his victory were secured.

In his Forum article on the relation of the powers to the war, Prof. THEODORE S. WOOLSEY of Yale refers to the warning of the concert at the outbreak of the war, "that whatever the result might be, neither party could be allowed to benefit by it." These are not the terms of the warning. Finding that Greece did not yield to the "pressure" of the threatened blockade, they said to both parties: "The powers, being firmly resolved to maintain the general peace, have decided not to permit the aggressor in any case to reap the least advantage from such aggression." Greece was the aggressor. She is not in a position to reap anything but humiliation and loss from her rash action. But so far as the note of warning goes, the powers are at liberty to give Thessaly to Turkey.

They cannot do that, however, without flying in the face of Lord SALISBURY'S declaration that "it is impossible that Europe should allow Christian communities to fall under the Sultan's Government." Anything is "possible" to a concert of selfish interests. Christian and Moslem are one in the view of powers that are willing to commit any unusual atrocity to avert the inevitable Eastern war for which they never seem to get ready all of them at once.

To leave the Turk in Thessaly would establish a standing menace. He will give up the province if the powers insist upon it, and they are in a position to apply any required degree of pressure. The puzzle of the situation is their patience and gentleness in dealing with the Sultan.

THE POLICE INQUISITION.

Americans have a notion that the use of torture as a means of compelling confession is obsolete by several centuries, and has never been employed in the United States. Certainly it has never been legalized. There is nothing better settled in our jurisprudence than the principle that no accused person can be compelled to criminate himself. So well established is this that a person arrested on accusation or suspicion of a crime is warned that whatever he may volunteer in the way of an explanation will, if possible, be used against him. We are fond of comparing our practice, to its advantage, with that of France, where the "Juge d'Instruction" is allowed to bully and harass a prisoner unprovided with counsel for the purpose of entrapping such a prisoner into furnishing evidence against himself.

The case of the woman NACK, as it was brought before the Magistrate, shows that we have here in New York, in full operation, a system quite as unfair to the prisoner as the French system can be. The detective police, upon forming a "theory" as to the guilt of any person, proceeds to arrest that person and then, before bringing the case before a Magistrate at all, sets up a little inquisition of its own and attempts by threats and cajolery and all the other arts at its command to extort a confession of guilt.

Justice FLAMMER properly and indignantly rebuked the detectives for their procedure in this case. But the unabashed detectives, even after they had been rebuked, asked that the culprit be remanded to their custody, in order that they might work the inquisition still further. They might have had their way if the Magistrate had been as pliable as some Magistrates have been, and if the culprit had not in the meantime been provided with counsel.

The woman may be guilty, but she has by no means been proved to be so, and, according to law and to justice, she is presumed to be innocent until she is proved to be guilty. The detectives presume her to be guilty, and proceed to inflict unlawful punishments upon her under that presumption. If she were a nervous and high-strung person, she would have collapsed under the ordeal and said anything whatever that promised to bring it to an end. As it was, she gave the detectives no assistance, and compelled them to do their work for themselves. In refusing to tell them what she did not choose to tell them she was within her rights. In insisting that she should tell them, and in endeavoring by various nerve-shaking means to enforce their demand, the detectives went beyond theirs. The presumption of guilt, on the part of the police, when opposed to the presumption of innocence on the part of the law, has often turned out to be unfounded. Whether or not it was so in this case, the action of the detectives was wholly unwarrantable. If Justice FLAMMER'S rebuke does not avail to secure a reform in the methods of the Detective Bureau, it will be proper to invoke a higher authority.

A NEEDED LESSON.

"I could wish that the day was celebrated in a manner somewhat different from what it is. I think the money spent in buying firecrackers in all parts of the country, which go to the making of useless noise, could be expended in a way that would do a far greater amount of good. It might be employed in the education of those who come to our shores ignorant of the principles of our Government, and unable to gain that knowledge requisite for good citizens."—The Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL'S Fourth of July sermon.

The most salutary teaching, not only for immigrant but for the native born, the teaching of which there is now great need, is the precept of Mr. CLEVELAND'S veto of the Texas Seed bill, "though the people support the Government, the Government should not support the people."

The protected manufacturer leans heavily on the arm of the Government. He invokes the authority of its laws to extort a double tax from consumption, one for the Treasury, the other and greater for himself. And the more he gets the more he wants.

The great army of war pensioners, now numbering a million, are not ashamed to be directly supported by the Government. Hundreds of thousands of them have no just right to claim its bounty. They are not disabled. Many of them never saw service. Others are deserters or aliens. Their unworthy names pollute the pension roll, which should be reserved for those who were disabled in the service of their country. They take from the Treasury $140,000,000 a year, and loudly clamor for more.

The silver delusion is begotten of this belief that the Government ought to support the people. The true money function of the Government is to certify to the weight and fineness of the metallic coinage, leaving the determination of its value to the natural laws of trade. The free coinage men, the greenbackers and the inflationists of all sorts, demand that the Government shall give a fiat value to silver and paper. They want to pay their debts in cheap money. They insist that the Government must help them cheat their creditors, must make money plentiful so that they can get more of it.

This lazy habit of looking to the Government for support is the besetting sin of the American people. It engenders crazy socialistic schemes, sets well-meaning men to dreaming out plans for giving everybody everything, poisons our politics with strange issues, destroys self-reliance, makes loafers of sturdy men, and impairs the National self-respect.

We agree with Dr. HALL that it would be wiser to spend money in inculcating the principles of our Government than to lay it out in firecrackers. It would be an act of great wisdom to devote the next Fourth of July to the teaching of the sound lesson that though the people support the Government, the Government should not support the people.

SPEED OF STEAM VESSELS.

A good many confusing stories of the speed of steam vessels appear in the public prints from time to time. Some of the statements are correct and some are not, but it would puzzle a mathematician to get at the truth. The cause of confusion is the employment of two different kinds of miles in the records of speed. The inland builder is accustomed to computing the pace of his vessel in statute miles, while he who constructs or handles seagoing craft always measures in nautical miles. As few persons pause to consider the difference or know when to apply it, all kinds of errors ensue. The nautical mile is about one and one-seventh statute miles, which is a difference of not a little importance in rating the traveling ability of vessels.

The steam launch Ellide, for instance, is a new production of a Hudson River builder, and she has made some remarkable runs. She is credited with having covered a mile in 1 minute and 48 seconds. In any circumstances whatever that is fast going. It is considerably better than thirty miles an hour, and even though the miles are statute miles, it must be conceded that the launch is a flier. But it must also be borne in mind that a single mile is not a fair test of a vessel's speed, because it is possible to "bottle up" steam and drive the boat for a "sprint" at a pace that would not be maintained or even closely approached over a long distance. Up to the present time no steam yacht has equaled the remarkable record of the Now Then, which several years ago ran from Newport to New York in 7 hours and 4 minutes. When the torpedo boat Porter makes 28 knots in an hour, she is undergoing a fair test of speed, and is traveling at the rate of about thirty-one statute miles an hour.

An ocean steamer, the Lucania, for instance, when she is averaging 22.5 knots an hour on a record voyage across the Atlantic is running at nearly twenty-six statute miles an hour, which is certainly a high speed for such a large body moving through water with its great resistance. The Mary Powell, which is the average river traveler's ideal as a fast-moving boat, would be left out of sight in two hours by the Lucania. The Powell is credited with a speed of twenty-five land miles an hour, but her usual rate of travel is about twenty.

Persons who go up and down New York Bay base their ideas of steam vessel speed on the Monmouth of the New Jersey Southern Line, a fast boat. The Monmouth goes from Pier 8 North River to her pier at Atlantic Highlands, a distance of about seventeen and a half nautical miles, in about an hour and seven minutes. That makes her a 16-knot boat. Her chances in a race with the steam launch Ellide or with the Lucania would be very small indeed. Persons who see her pass ocean greyhounds down the bay should remember that the transatlantic fliers do not undertake to move at full speed till they have discharged their pilots outside the Bar and are ready for the heaving stretch of salt water between the Sandy Hook Lightship and Fastnet Rock.

PURITY AT ANY COST.

The Philanthropist is a journal published by the American Purity Alliance for the purpose of furthering its aim to make mankind morally pure. Its latest number, for July, contains the full text of an address delivered at the National Purity Congress, in Baltimore, by the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM T. SABINE, on "Social Vice and National Decay." This treats of its subject in a very comprehensive manner, with an elaborateness of detail, historical and pathological, and a variety of information, as well as a vividness of statement, which suggest that Dr. SABINE intends to make mankind pure even if he corrupts the morals of a whole generation to accomplish his purpose. His historical record is particularly rich as regards Babylon, Sodom, and the days of Grecian decline. His pathological revelations concerning Hawaii are striking and novel. They would greatly help any anti-annexation argument if a newspaper published for the home and the fireside could justify itself for reprinting them.

In the same number of The Philanthropist we find the interesting expression of opinion that while Mr. MACMONNIES'S Bacchante "may be, technically, of a high order of merit as a work of art, the lesson it conveys is sensual and degrading." Similarly, we may say that while Dr. SABINE'S address may leave an occasional very serious and sympathetic reader in no doubt of the author's earnestness and belief in the wisdom of his course, the effect of it upon the common mind will be the reverse of uplifting.

In all the ages whose viciousness Dr. SABINE dwells upon, there existed vociferous moral reformers who violently denounced vice in its most alluring forms, and without avail. History went right on repeating itself. Character is what saves nations as well as men. Dr. SABINE and all other ministers of the Gospel have one way open to them to form and elevate human character, namely by leading men into the faith they represent. Just at the present moment, both in England and the United States, there is a great deal too much "frank, open, and plain-spoken" discussion of evils that never were and never will be lessened by discussion or denunciation.

A BRITISH PLAGIARIST.

That British sailor who lately touched at Tacoma with an account of his adventures in the Caroline Islands seems to be of considerable promise as a composer of fiction, though distinctly an old-fashioned romancer rather than a modern realist. An inventor whose invention is worthy of transmission across the country by The Associated Press has acquired thereby a certain standing in his profession. And really, the yarn was worth spinning and worth telegraphing. That is a particularly good touch in which he explains that the natives of the Caroline Islands are cannibals, but desisted from their purpose to eat him and his fellow-castaways when they explained that they were "members of the British aristocracy." This is rather a dark saying. The victim of the latest authentic story of cannibalism from the Carolines was a Dutchman. Why a cannibal who can stomach Dutchmen should reject Dukes, the sailor man does not pretend to explain. Certainly an average Duke is as appetizing to the view as an average Dutchman. The inference is that the Carolinians had tried a scion of the British aristocracy and found him wanting, and that to this experiment the later navigators owed their lives.

But what is mainly noteworthy about this interesting tale is that it has been told before, in literary works to which this British mariner unquestionably had access. The notion of being son-in-law to a cannibal King by marrying his daughter "of a rich golden complexion" is a "property" of Polynesian romancers from HERMAN MELVILLE down, and anybody can employ the simple device without rebuke. But the main sources of this sailor man's yarn are more recent. It seems to be compounded of Mr. KIPLING'S tale, "The Man Who Would Be King," and of Mr. GILBERT'S "Bab Ballad" of the British seaman whose adventures the later tale reproduces with startling fidelity. This mariner, it will be remembered, quitted his ship in the Caribbean:

"For many weeks he wandered
Till he met, in a state of rum,
Calamity Pop von Peppermint Drop,
The King of Canoodle-dum."

Then all went precisely as in the Tacoma story, even to the claim of "British aristocracy" on the part of the shipwrecked sailor, only in his case it was British royalty. The similarity between the two stories amounts to identity. It is painful to find that an obscure British sailor may be as unscrupulous a plagiarist as an eminent American pulpit orator.

In the philosophic calm which it secures by isolating itself from the excitements incidental to getting the news, THE NEW YORK TIMES engages in an academic discussion of the ethics of journalism. It notes that while the police and other newspapers which do not think sleep and dignity synonymous were endeavoring to clear up a mystery that intensely interested the community, The Journal alone succeeded where the rest failed.—The Journal.

Much depends upon the public to which a newspaper appeals. Murder and mystery, we presume, give a keener pleasure to The Journal's readers than any other matter with which it can fill its columns. Undoubtedly its conductors have done wisely in giving up three pages a day to the killing and cutting up of the bath-house man. Meanwhile THE TIMES was procuring from London and preparing for publication the thirty-seven fine photographic pictures of the Queen's Jubilee procession which appeared in its issue of Sunday, a news feature of high interest to its readers and the intelligent public generally. In this piece of newsgetting THE TIMES was absolutely alone and without a rival. The Journal was too busy with its murder. People who pay 3 cents for a newspaper naturally want a better and higher class of news than those who read a newspaper that is given away.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—England has reasons enough to regard with apprehension the possibility that the incidents of 1857 may be duplicated in India this year, but the very certainty that those incidents would be duplicated would seem to be a sufficient reason to prevent the natives from putting their threats in just this form. For the great mutiny was put down by a much smaller force than the British now have in the country, and the lessons then learned as to the dangers incidental to hesitation at such a crisis have not been forgotten. What the Indians may expect is a duplication of the end, not the beginning, of the other insurrection.

—One of the Baltimore Police Courts was enlivened last week by a case of unusual complexity. A resident of the city whose house harbored an inconvenient number of rats hired two men whose profession it is to wage war on those animals, to clear them out. The men contracted to do the work for $10, and, assisted by two ferrets and a dog, went industriously about it. In two or three hours they had captured and deposited in bags eighteen rats. Then they demanded their pay. The owner of the house declared that they had only begun, not completed, the task, and refused to talk of money until they could show at least a hundred victims. On the pretense of acquiescing in this view the men went back to the house, but on the way they stopped at a stable and caught another eighteen rats, and these they carefully deposited, alive and active, in the cellar of the recalcitrant employer. The new rats were larger and more active than their predecessors, and as a result the last state of that house was considerably worse than its first. In not unnatural annoyance the owner had the men arrested, but when he came to think up a charge to prefer against them he was puzzled, for the rat catchers had after all only returned something that they had taken away with the owner's cordial consent. After a while, however, he remembered that the men on their second visit had indulged in vociferous profanity and had otherwise behaved in a reprehensible way, so he accused them of disorderly conduct, and on that charge they were held for trial. Meanwhile, the stable rats are having a fine time in their new home, which they must prefer to the stable, and if they had the money would doubtless pay the small fines by which the City of Baltimore, not the luckless house owner, will soon be enriched.

—"Fourth of July is past!" says everybody to-day, and always with a sigh. Equal sincerity marks the exclamation in every case, but by careful attention one may note that while some of the sighs express sorrowful regret, others are inspired with heartfelt relief. It would be interesting to know which class outnumbers the other.

PERSONAL.

—Even though the cloth invented by Brother ZEGLER proves strong enough to arrest the course of a bullet from a revolver or rifle, he will not render war any the less sanguinary, but will simply have transferred from the sea to the land the old contest between missile and armor. And the limit of the protection which a soldier can carry about will be reached long before that of the penetrative power which can be given to guns. Efforts to make war impossible are at once more hopeful and more reasonable than efforts to make participation in it safer, and surely they should be more congenial to the member of a religious order.

—Addressing the Confederate veterans at Nashville, Judge JOHN H. REAGAN told his auditors that he had documentary evidence to disprove the assertion that at the Hampton Roads conference LINCOLN offered as the price of peace to pay the South $400,000,000 for its slaves. The question is more interesting than vital at this late day, but it seems to have aroused considerable warmth of feeling in some of the Southern papers. For instance, The Charleston (West Va.) Gazette, of which O'BRIEN MOORE is the proprietor, says that Judge REAGAN'S statement "ought to be sufficient to convince," and merely admits that "his documentary evidence will be useful to the future historian." Of course, Judge REAGAN, as a member of JEFFERSON DAVIS'S official family, speaks with some authority, but this fact hardly makes it unnecessary for him to produce his evidence when he contradicts witnesses, both Union and Confederate, whose sources of information were, to say the least, as good as his. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, who was the chief Confederate Commissioner at the conference, distinctly states in his "War Between the States" that such a proposition was made, and Col. A. K. MCCLURE declares that he saw on the President's table in Washington a draft of the purchase scheme. The Gazette says: "JEFFERSON DAVIS has received considerable criticism from Southern people for his refusal to accept the offer of the United States to buy the slaves, but if it be true that no such offer was made, the grounds for such criticism are forever removed." There are a good many people in the United States who won't lose much sleep because the grounds for criticising the Confederate President are not all removed, but history is history, and this is an age hungry for "documents" and rather sated with assertions. Judge REAGAN had better bring on his proofs; they will get careful examination, both North and South.

—Dr. JOHN HALL said in his Fourth of July sermon that the word "United States" first appeared, not in the Declaration of Independence adopted in 1776, but "in a document drawn up at a meeting of my countrymen, chiefly Presbyterians, a year before in North Carolina." The reference is apparently to those famous Mecklenburg resolutions. If so, it may not be irrelevant to state that, so far as known, mortal eyes first saw those resolutions in 1819, and that the words "United States" do not occur in them.

—King CHULALONGKORN continues to excite eager interest wherever he goes in Europe. At Vienna he had an especially cordial welcome, and it is said that the crowds in the streets when he arrived were larger and more demonstrative than those that greeted the Czar. To express his gratitude for this reception the Siamese monarch asked FRANCIS JOSEPH what animals he could send him from the East to add to the attractions of the Zoological Garden at Schonbrunn. The Emperor of Austria was not born yesterday, and taking what looked like an exceptional opportunity to secure a great rarity, he said that what he really wanted was a sacred white elephant. Oriental generosity did not prove equal to this demand, and after a moment's hesitation CHULALONGKORN said he would willingly send any or all animals known to naturalists—except a white elephant. Of these, he mournfully declared, he had only 1,100 and really couldn't spare a single one. FRANCIS JOSEPH should not have asked the only Buddhist ruler in the world to give away a creature regarded in Siam as a sort of incarnation of Buddha, but doubtless the temptation was irresistible. While in Vienna the King gave orders that his own interpreter and the Court interpreter should always be kept apart, and the Viennese are vainly puzzling their brains to find an explanation of this queer prohibition. Among the institutions which the King visited in the Austrian capital was the Museum of Natural History, and the Director says that he showed more interest in what he saw there than has ever been manifested by any crowned head. When CHULALONGKORN saw the collection of stuffed animals which once belonged to the Crown Prince RUDOLPH he asked the custodian whether the Prince killed them all himself. The Austrian, taking him to be a keen sportsman, assured him with pride that not an animal was there which Prince RUDOLPH had not killed. The King said pensively, "I love animals dearly, but I do not kill them. I keep them." The King was not too proud to tell the curators of the museum a number of interesting facts connected with natural history. He asked them whether they knew of insects shaped like a leaf, and thus able to conceal themselves from their enemies. When shown some specimens of them he was very eloquent in describing others. He saw a piece of nephrite, and showed with his hands the size of a Buddha he has, which is carved out of that mineral.

CURRENT NOTES.

The "anxious and aimless" are still numerous in Massachusetts. There are in the State 71,000 more women than men over fourteen years of age.

* * *

The Philadelphia Public Ledger says it recorded during the first half of this year the deaths of five residents of that city who were over one hundred years of age, and of two each of whom was one hundred and two years old. Of the seven, four were women.

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The R. E. Lee Camp of Confederate veterans is making a collection of the portraits of high-rank officers of the Confederate Army for preservation in its hall in Richmond.

* * *

The Michigan State Bar Association at its recent session in Port Huron set its face resolutely against lawyers advertising in the newspapers beyond the publication of a simple professional card. Probably no objection will be made to their receiving all the free advertising they can get by the full report of trials in which they are employed.

* * *

The Western members and Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic are reported to be nearly unanimous in favor of the election of Isaac Foster Mack of Sandusky, Ohio, as Commander in Chief for the next term, and it is doubtful if a better selection or one more deserving could be made if a Western man is chosen. There are two Eastern candidates and the division of forces may help Comrade Mack.

* * *

Prof. F. C. Woodward, who has been chosen President of the South Carolina College at Columbia, is a Virginian by birth, the son of a Methodist preacher, but has resided in the Palmetto State for sixteen years, first as a Professor in Wofford College and then as Professor of English Language and Literature in the institution to the head of which he now has been promoted. The Charleston News and Courier says that his talent for teaching amounts to genius, few men being his equals in the ability to impart to others what he himself knows.

* * *

A St. Louis paper has published within a few days, for the first time, as it said, a letter purporting to have been written by Gen. Beauregard to Miss Augusta J. Evans of Mobile, Ala., just after the first battle of Bull Run. The letter is very circumstantial in its account of the battle, but Miss Evans says that if Gen. Beauregard ever wrote it to her she certainly never received it. She did receive many personal letters from him, but this is not one of them, and if he wrote it to her it must have been stolen. The St. Louis newspaper says that the letter has come into the possession of the War Department, how is not explained.

* * *

President Eliot said at the dinner of the Harvard Alumni Association on commencement day that the gifts to the university this year amount to about a quarter of a million dollars. Among these gifts, he said, were bequests of $45,000 from two women who lately died in Portsmouth, N. H., and of an old family, whose sons always went to Harvard. The income is to be used at the Astronomical Observatory. "They knew nothing of astronomy," said the President. "Why did they give it? Because, as is said in the will, of a brother who was interested in the study of the heavenly bodies. I looked to see who he was. He died 50 years ago, just one year out of Harvard. There is a sentiment of human love held in women's hearts for fifty years."

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The Speaker Who Doesn't Speak.

From The Washington Star.

This session will cause Mr. Reed to be favorably remembered in the country's annals as a man who succeeded in doing nothing without making long speeches about it.

Negro Mill Hands.

From The Columbia (S. C.) Register.

The general opinion among newspapers in the cotton-mill district of the South is that the Charleston factory idea of employing colored labor will be alone in its "glory."

The West's Turn.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Taxed hides are as fair and needful as taxed wool, and New England should swallow the dose decreed by the Senate Republicans cheerfully. We have dictated tariffs to the Western men in the past, and now it's their turn.

A New Candidate.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

If the irreconcileable Mr. White, nominated by the consolidated discontent of his State, and running upon a platform of inconsistencies, can rally a sufficient number of soreheads and erratic people to carry Iowa, he will be the logical man for the illogical campaign which the followers of Bryan in 1896 will make in 1900.

Woman Again the Victor.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

A young woman has again carried off the first honor at the University of the State of Mississippi. It would be highly uncomplimentary to the young women of the State to say that Mississippi must have a lot of dull boys at the university; hence, it can but follow that Mississippi must be able to boast of uncommonly bright young women.

Historian of the Southern People.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

No intelligent man will ever contend that the martial history of any people the world ever saw excels that of the South, where courage and self-sacrifice reached their loftiest apotheosis. But in the agriculture and ingenuity, the social and domestic conditions which have marked the South—the every-day life of the people themselves—there is a field which may well engage the pen of the ablest historian. Where will he come from? Who is he to be?

Profitable for the Little Towns.

From The Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer.

Among the laws passed by the last General Assembly is one allowing any town which has no high school to send scholars to high schools in other towns at State expense, but the law applies only to towns of not over $900,000 grand lists. There are seventy-four towns to which the law applies, and if any of them now has a high school it can discontinue it and send its children to other towns at State expense. The injustice is manifest. It is another way in which the small towns abuse their control of the General Assembly under the present unequal system of representation.

The Mystery of Heredity.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Out of 222 pupils in the grammar schools of Chicago who attained a certain percentage of efficiency, only 25 were boys. This would indicate that girls are about four times as bright as boys. It is hard to understand these things and to straighten up the rules of heredity. It is, we believe, an accepted rule that boys "take after" their mothers and the girls after their fathers. If, then, the women are the smartest, the boys, "taking after" the mother, should also be smartest. If the men are the smartest then the girls, "taking after" the father, should be smartest. It is a difficult riddle to unriddle.

The Gutenberg Bible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the article on the "Sale of Gutenberg's Bible" in The Review of Books and Art of this date. An erroneous impression is perhaps conveyed regarding my copy of this rare book, in that you speak of it as "one volume—the first"—of the two volumes composing the Bible, one of which has 324, and the other 317 leaves, 641 in all.

My copy is of the first issue, having forty-two lines to a full column throughout the entire book, and contains 513 leaves, one of which, and a small portion of another, is in perfect fac simile. When purchased by me it was in the original pigskin binding on oak boards. It contains the Old Testament entire to the end of the Book of Maccabees, making it a complete book. It has been suggested with apparent reason that some copies were thus issued by Gutenberg for the use of the Jewish community. THEODORE IRWIN.

Oswego, N. Y., July 3, 1897.

American Shipbuilding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Mail and Express says:

"American shipbuilding during the fiscal year just ended was considerably less than it was in the year preceding. The shrinkage is progressive and ruinous, and it will continue until the Government extends to our interests on the sea the same protection that it provides for those on land."

American shipbuilding still has, as it always had, more protection than building of any kind has upon the land. The carriage builder, the wagon builder, the engine builder, and the car builder are all liable to competition from abroad, whereas no foreign-built ship can be Americanized. Instead of more protection, it would be for the advantage of shipbuilding if the absolute protection now accorded to it should be withdrawn. Its shrinkage will continue to be progressive and ruinous until wholesome competition comes to its relief. J. C.

New York, July 5, 1897.

Soldiers Killed in the Civil War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly inform me how many soldiers were killed on both sides in the civil war, from 1861 to its close?

ARTHUR J. KOEHLER.

New York, June 27, 1897.

According to the estimate made by Adjutant General Drum the total losses, from all causes, on the Union side were 360,222. There are no reliable data for computing the losses on the Confederate side, as the records in the Southern States were destroyed or lost in the confusion following Appomattox. In "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," it is said: "Northern writers have assumed that the Confederate losses equalled the Union losses."

NUGGETS.

The Difference.

"A man must make his own way in the world."

"Yes, but a woman merely has it."—Chicago Journal.

Puzzled by It.

A person who judges solely by baseball standards can't be made to see how it was that Turkey won when Greece made all the runs.—Philadelphia Times.

Making Sure of Them.

"I wonder why Dr. Reaper is advising all his patients to go to White Beach this Summer?"

"He probably intends to go there himself."—Brooklyn Life.

Awaiting Developments.

"Berger doesn't seem to be much worried over the examination of his books."

"No, he says if they can find out what's the matter with them they'll do better than he can."—Chicago Journal.

The Biggest Bluff of All.

"I've heard a great deal," said the English tourist, "about the remarkable bluffs along the Mississippi."

"Yes," responded the Chicago man; "St. Louis is the biggest one."—Detroit News.

Realized.

"How does your lawnmower run?" inquired the good-natured man, looking over the fence.

"It doesn't," replied Davie, between puffs. "You have to push the mean thing."—Judge.

Irresistible.

"Henrietta doesn't seem to believe anything she sees in the newspapers," said Mr. Meekton, thoughtfully.

"It's a good thing not to be too credulous."

"Yes, but she goes too far. She can't even read the advertisement of a bargain sale without going in person to find out whether it's true in every particular."—Washington Star.

NEW WORLDS TO CONQUER

William Roscoe Thayer in The Independent.

Would you follow Glory's footprints?
You shall track them very plain;
Clot by clot the trail will lead you to the precedent of Cain.
"Still," you plead, "whate'er the motive,
Glory sublimates the strife,
And a tribe that Glory thrills not, stagnates in a mollusk life.
Nations scruple not too nicely why the cannonade begins,
Knowing that the gods stand ready to salute the flag that wins."
Sophists! you shall not entrap us in your Jesuitic sleight,
Hinting that success is holy, urging still that Might is Right,
Like the jousting mediaeval leaving justice to the chance
Of a battle-ax swung swiftly, or a deftlier-tilted lance.
Him who slays his neighbor, Justice as a murderer shall requite—
War is but collective murder, numbers cannot make it right.
Let us ask the grim campaigners enfilading down the past,
What the trophies worth the winning, what the benefits that last.
Where is now the haughty phalanx that for Alexander bled?
Where the host Napoleon's frenzy to a hundred battles sped?
Which of all the forty legions would awake to Caesar's call?
Dead are they—their cause forgotten—Lethe flows above them all.
By a single page of Plato we are better served to-day
Than by all the spectral triumphs sweeping up the Sacred Way,
And the peaceful life of Jesus, shining out of Nazareth,
Dims the pride of all the victors at the rendezvous of death!

We will write new codes of Glory, blazon foremost on the roll
Captains in the march of Reason, imperators of the soul,
Chiefs whose victories uplift us far above our native clan,
Tamers of the tiger in us, freers of the waiting man.
You who sigh for fadeless laurels in the stress of peace, shall find
Tasks to test your utmost valor, challenges of heart and mind.
Volunteer with them who strive the primal beast in men to chain—
Volunteer with them who stanchly storm the citadels of pain;
Join the patient ranks of Science, watch and prove and delve and scan,
Till the world become as crystal and each atom work for man;
Front the civic Vandals—front them, unreposing, undismayed—
Beat the demagogues and trimmers from their loathsome ambuscade;
Undermine the forts of error—rescue from the hordes of Doubt
Faith that justifies existence, Hope that drives the cynic out—
Smite the selfishness of commerce—hunt the satyrs masked as men,
They who brand the scarlet stigma on the breast of Magdalen—
These are wrongs no war has righted, subtler foes than sword can slay,
Quarrels that you cannot settle in the easy battle way!

FOURTH OF JULY ABROAD

Col. Hay, Bishop Potter, Mr. Reid and Others Speak at a Banquet of Americans in London.

PARIS AND ROME GATHERINGS

Ambassador Porter Presides at the American Chamber of Commerce Banquet, Being Presented by M. H. De Young—Dr. Depew Speaks.

LONDON, July 5.—Three hundred citizens of the United States, residents of London and visitors, sat down to the annual dinner of the American Society in London this evening to celebrate Independence Day.

The banquet was held in the Empress rooms of the Kensington Palace Hotel, which were handsomely decorated with American and British flags for the event, and the banqueters sat about tables arranged in the form of a gridiron, with the distinguished guests at the head table.

Most of the Americans prominent in official and business life in London were present. Notable among them were Ambassador Hay, Henry White, and John R. Carter of the United States Embassy, Lieut. Coville, Naval Attaché; Consul General William McKinley Osborne, Consul Boyle of Liverpool, and other American Consuls in England. The non-official guests included Whitelaw Reid, Gen. Miles, former Vice President Stevenson, Mr. Terrell, former Minister to Turkey; Mr. Thayer, former Minister to the Netherlands; Capt. Maus, United States Army; Bishops Potter, Doane, Whipple, Dudley, Tuttle, Leonard, Perry, and Quintard, and Messrs. Creighton Webb and Ogden Mills.

No ladies were present, for the society had decided to invite them only to its celebrations of Thanksgiving Day and Washington's Birthday; nor any English guests, for it was considered more fitting to make the commemoration a National affair.

R. Newton Crane, the President of the society, was in the chair. He began the toast list by proposing the health of the Queen, and was followed by Bishop Whipple, who proposed the health of President McKinley. Both toasts were received by the company standing and with cheers.

Bishop Potter on Our Future.

Bishop Potter, proposing "Our Ambassadors," said: "It takes a thousand years to make an empire like this of Great Britain, but give us five hundred years and we will show the world what we can do. I rejoice in an American policy which recognizes the duties of the United States to outlying populations." [Prolonged cheers.]

Ambassador Hay, in responding, said:

"We desire peace with the whole world, and especially with the nation to which we are drawn by such close ties. Every impulse of affection toward England simply proves that our blood flows from the same springs. The jubilee has shown that we are one in spirit. The two countries are absolutely one in their appreciation of the great and good sovereign who has shown in her long and happy reign how compatible are the virtues of the monarch with purity of private life."

Whitelaw Reid, responding to the same toast, said:

"Possibly, if the wise and good Queen who reigns over British dominions had been in her grandfather's place, or if that Queen's son had been there, things might have been different; but they are far better as they are. The colossal development of the American Republic would have been impossible on colonial lines.

"The millennium has not quite dawned, and the American has not abandoned the traits of his race any more than the Englishman. But we to-day are the most peaceful great Nation of the globe, and where never was a period in our history with less popular desire for territorial aggrandizement. Nevertheless, we are Anglo-Saxon still, and it follows that our clear rights within the legitimate sphere of our influence will be jealously guarded, and the consent of no other nation to our exercise of them will be held essential."

The Feeling Toward England.

Speaking of the feeling between the United States and England, Mr. Reid said:

"It would be idle to ignore the fact that from time to time serious differences have arisen between the two countries. It would be equally idle to imagine that either nation will fail to maintain what it thinks right. But we can never forget our relationship. We may have family jars in the future, as we have had them in the past. God forbid it. God grant, if they do come, that we may show that we, at least, on both sides of the water, are civilized enough and Christian enough to settle them without fighting with men of our own blood. [Cheers.]

"Surely England cannot have forgotten Commodore Tatnell and the English sailors riding safely on the receding wave out of the terrors of Samoa. She can never cease to hear in her ears, exulting over their escape, that burst from the throats of American sailors about to die. That is the feeling which led the Chief Magistrate of our country to send me here, accompanied by an Admiral on his flagship and by the General of our army, to bear from him a letter to her royal and imperial Majesty.

"The President especially wishes her Majesty to believe that nothing can ever permit our Government or our people to forget that at a critical period in the history of the United States the preservation of peace between the two nations was largely due to the gracious influence exerted by the Queen, with the aid of the lamented Prince Consort."

Mr. Terrell, proposing "The Day We Celebrate," said that no man could fully appreciate what it meant to be an American until he had dwelt away from home as he (the speaker) had in the midst of a semi-barbaric race.

The Rev. Dr. Milburn, Chaplain of the United States Senate, made an effective response to this toast.

Mr. Dudley, proposing "The Community of English-Speaking Peoples," expressed his regret that the Senate had rejected the arbitration treaty, which he described as the greatest step ever taken toward international peace and good-will.

AMERICANS BANQUET IN PARIS.

Gen. Porter Presides at the Chamber of Commerce Celebration.

PARIS, July 5.—The American Chamber of Commerce gave its third annual banquet at the Grand Hotel this evening. Covers were laid for 500, and the company included many ladies.

Among the guests were M. Ribot, former Premier; M. Decrais, who represented M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, who was unable to attend, and Chauncey M. Depew and M. H. De Young, who formally presented Gen. Horace Porter, the American Ambassador.

Ambassador Porter presided. Dr. Tyng, President of the Chamber, who briefly sketched Gen. Porter's career, said that the flattering reception which had been extended to the new Ambassador by the French Nation and Government was a happy augury.

Gen. Porter delighted the company with an extremely witty speech, in the course of which he said that as President McKinley's forefathers fought side by side with Lafayette, the President could not but continue to cherish a feeling of gratitude toward France.

M. Decrais presented the apologies and regrets of M. Hanotaux, and expressed the hope that the American Senate, instead of trying to crush French commerce, would put a large quantity of French articles on the free list.

M. Ribot, Mr. De Young, and Mr. Depew made speeches that were loudly applauded.

Mr. Depew addressed himself to the old-time Fourth of July and contrasted it with the wonderful gathering before him. He said he did not believe that the day could be celebrated in the United States with more enthusiasm than it had been by the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

Mr. De Young responded to a special toast to the Paris Exposition of 1900. He hoped that the Government of the United States would make a representation in Paris of the resources of America which would be a fitting response to the contribution made by France at the World's Fair at Chicago. Henry Peartree, Vice President of the Chamber, when proposing a vote of thanks to Ambassador Porter for presiding at the banquet, said that during his recent visit to the United States he had been assured of the intention of the Government to aid in every feasible way in the development of the American section of the exposition, and that, after a short interval, proper provisions would be made to that end.

M. Ribot, responding to the toast to the French Parliament, eloquently recognized the importance and work of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and expressed the hope that the two nations, which had been so closely related in the past, might in the future remain undivided.

The Municipal Guards in full uniform constituted a guard of honor, and the music was furnished by a French regimental band.

GEN. DRAPER RECEIVES IN ROME.

British Ambassador Among His Guests at the Grand Hotel.

ROME, July 5.—Gen. William F. Draper, the American Ambassador to Italy, gave an Independence Day reception to-day in the Winter garden of the Grand Hotel. All the leading members of the American colony in Rome were present, as were also the British Ambassador and the Colombian Minister to the Quirinal, Mgr. O'Connel; the Archbishop of Santa Fé, and other distinguished persons.

Throughout the day the Stars and Stripes floated over the Grand Hotel, the American Embassy, and the residences of all Americans.

American Comment on the Jubilee.

LONDON, July 6.—Commenting on the banquet of the American Society in London last night, The Daily News says this morning:

"It is a pleasant reflection that some of the most eloquent, generous, and genial references yet made during the jubilee festivities have emanated from Americans."

FUNERAL OF MISS MILLER.

Bishop Potter Conducts the Services in London—Queen Victoria's Message of Sympathy.

LONDON, July 5.—The funeral of Miss Helen Miller, daughter of Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, United States Navy, who died from typhoid fever on Saturday last, took place to-day at St. Alban's Church, situated in the Holborn district of London. The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, and Mrs. Hay, Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid, all the staff of the United States Embassy, Levi P. Morton and Mrs. Morton, and Mr. and Mrs. Creighton Webb were present. Bishop Potter of New York conducted the services. The interment took place in Woking Cemetery.

By the Queen's directions the following telegram has been sent to Col. Parr, the Queen's Equerry, who has been in attendance upon the United States Special Envoy, Whitelaw Reid, during the jubilee celebration:

"The Queen begs that you will convey to Admiral Miller the expression of her sympathy and regret at the loss of his daughter under such peculiarly sad circumstances.

"BIGGE."

Lieut. Col. Sir Arthur John Bigge, K. C. B., is the private secretary of her Majesty.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn will sail from Southampton for home to-morrow with Admiral Miller on board.

M. FAURE'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

Czar's Letter of Invitation Read in the Chamber—Emperor William to Return by Land.

PARIS, July 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, asked for a vote of credit to defray the expenses of President Faure's visit to Russia. He added that the Czar's letter of invitation, just received, says:

"The warm sympathies which unite my empire to friendly France and the feelings entertained for you personally, M. le President, must be too well known to render it necessary for me to assure you of the joy with which your arrival will be greeted by the whole of Russia."

Continuing, M. Hanotaux said that on receipt of the foregoing letter the Government decided to ask Parliament to join in President Faure's acceptance and to impart to it the character of a National demonstration.

The Chamber referred the request for the credit to the Budget Committee, which unanimously adopted it.

The Figaro says President Faure will embark at Calais for St. Petersburg, and that, in accordance with the wishes of the Czar, Emperor William will return from St. Petersburg by land so as to obviate the difficulties which might arise on a meeting of the French and German fleets.

ANDREE'S BALLOON FILLED.

Ready to Start Across the Arctic Regions from Dane's Island.

STOCKHOLM, July 5.—A dispatch from Dane's Island, dated June 28, announces that the filling of Prof. Andree's balloon was completed on June 22, and that everything was ready to start in his attempt to cross the Arctic regions on July 1. The winds hitherto have been chiefly northerly.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE.

Colonial Premiers Take Part in the Deliberations in London.

LONDON, July 5.—The Duke of Devonshire presided at a meeting of the British Empire League to-day, and the Colonial Premiers took part in the deliberations.

Sir William Whiteway, the Premier of Newfoundland, caused a hearty laugh by announcing that he had just received an invitation to visit Ireland in native costume.

On the proposal of Col. Denison of Canada, Lord Salisbury was appointed Vice President of the League.

The Duke of Devonshire explained that the objects of the League were the furtherance of the matters now under discussion between Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Premiers and the promotion of the unity of the empire.

Col. Denison urged that the 75,000 hardy seafaring men of Canada should in some way be trained and utilized to form a great naval reserve.

On the motion of Sir John Lubbock, the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Henry Strong, Chief Justice of Canada, was elected a member of the council of the League.

FOR AN IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Laurier Says Colonies Should Be Confederated and Send Delegates.

LONDON, July 5.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier, to-day addressed a meeting of the members of the House of Commons, known as the Colonial Party. Sir Charles Dilke, member for the Forest of Dean; Mr. George Curzon, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir John Gorst, member for Cambridge University; Sir Howard Vincent, member for Central Sheffield, Gen. John Wimburn Laurie, member for Pembroke Buroughs, and others were present. Sir Charles Dilke presided.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was cordially received, urged the direct representation of the Colonies in the Imperial Parliament, which ought to be, he continued, a grand national council or imperial federal Parliament. In the course of his address he said that if Australia and South Africa were confederated, like Canada, it would greatly simplify the question.

Freedom of Edinburgh for Laurier.

EDINBURGH, July 5.—The freedom of the City of Edinburgh will be conferred upon the Premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, next week.

Jubilee Ball in London.

LONDON, July 5.—A brilliant ball was given this evening at the Guildhall, City of London, in honor of the jubilee. It is estimated that 5,000 persons were present, among them the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir William Whiteway and the other Colonial Premiers.

Three More Islands for Britain.

LONDON, July 5.—A special dispatch from Sydney, New South Wales, says that the British warship Wallaroo has hoisted the Union Jack on Russell, Bellona, and Stuart Islands, belonging to the Solomon group.

The Islands, which are small, are within the British sphere under the agreement with Germany affecting the group.

North Shore Limited—New York Central's morning train to Chicago. Leave Grand Central Station 10:00, arrive Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Chicago next morning at 9:00, by Michigan Central.—Adv.

DISQUIETUDE IN GERMANY.

Cabinet Changes Cause Anxiety Among All Classes, Except the Socialists—Newspapers Are Severe.

LONDON, July 6.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"It would be difficult to convey an idea of the extreme disquietude prevailing throughout the country with reference to the Ministerial changes. It is curious, but significant, that the Socialist press alone is calm and satisfied, for its own reasons, with the present state of affairs.

"The Kölnische Zeitung speaks of 'these worst of revolutionists whose intrigues have shaken the State and the monarchy to its foundations and exposed Prussia to the ridicule of the world.'

"The paper says: 'A self-respecting nation cannot permanently endure the yoke of petty squirearchy, nor sit still and see its leading men pushed aside or compelled to bend the knee before broken-down political freebooters from east of the Elbe, Kanitz's crew of bimetallists and reactionaries, and forced to implore their mercy. Unless a complete change occurs the next elections will produce a volcanic outburst of wrath throughout the whole nation. The mass of the electorates will support parties giving the most unsparing expression to the general dissatisfaction.'

"The National Zeitung and other moderate journals publish columns of similar and more angry remonstrance. It is very evident that a storm is brewing."

1,000 INDIAN RIOTERS KILLED.

Two Hundred Police Guard Worshippers at the Jubilee Service in the Cathedral of Calcutta.

LONDON, July 5.—Special dispatches from Bombay say that from 600 to 1,000 rioters were killed during the recent rioting in the vicinity of Calcutta, and it is added that native circles put the death roll as high as 1,500.

CALCUTTA, July 5.—The Jubilee service at the Cathedral here, which was postponed on account of the earthquake, was held yesterday and was very impressive. Owing to the threat of an organized attack upon the congregation as the latter was leaving the Cathedral, a detachment of 200 police was posted in the vicinity. But the services of the policemen were not required.

Native insults of European women are increasing daily throughout the city, and much indignation and excitement prevail.

CONNAUGHT TO BE PROMOTED.

Plan to Make Him Adjutant General of the British Army.

LONDON, July 6.—The Daily Chronicle today says it has reason to believe that there is a movement on foot to make the Duke of Connaught Adjutant General of the British Army, which would pave the way to the post of Commander in Chief.

SIR JOHN BENNETT DEAD.

Famous English Watchmaker Passes Away in London.

LONDON, July 5.—Sir John Bennett, the famous watchmaker, is dead.

The late Sir John Bennett was the son of John Bennett, a watchmaker of Greenwich, where he was born in 1814. He was educated at Lewisham Grammar School, and was for many years a retail watchmaker in Cheapside. Since 1862 he has been a member of the Common Council of the City of London. In 1871-2 he was Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and he was a member of the London School Board from 1872 to 1879. In 1877 he was three times elected Alderman of the Ward of Cheap, but upon each occasion the Aldermen of London refused to ratify his election. At the end of his shrievalty the Queen made him a Knight. He was also a Lieutenant for the City of London. He possessed the decoration of the Legion of Honor. He was a man of strong character, very eccentric, and one of the most familiar figures in London.

RUMORS ABOUT DELAGOA BAY.

Mr. Curzon Denies a Report that Germans and Boers Are After It.

LONDON, July 5.—The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said the Government of Portugal had assured her Majesty's Government that there was no truth in the statements, made on July 2, in a dispatch from Berlin to The Daily Mail of London, asserting that Dr. W. Leyds, the Secretary of State for the Transvaal, had engineered a syndicate, ostensibly French, which has bought up all the shares of the Mozambique Company, the money being actually contributed by the Transvaal Government and several German financial houses, and that the syndicate would pay Portugal a large sum for a new charter for the Mozambique Company, including the whole of Delagoa Bay and its entire administration.

SOCIALIST LEADER MISSING.

Theodore Retzlaff Disappeared Saturday Without Leaving Any Message.

Theodore Retzlaff, an active trades union Socialist, has been missing since Saturday, and his wife has no idea what has become of him.

Retzlaff was an upholsterer, and had a store at Fifty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, where he employed two men. He was Treasurer of the Upholsterers' Union and of the Central Labor Federation, and, besides, he was a member of the House Committee of the Socialist Labor Lyceum, of 64 East Fourth Street.

Retzlaff and his wife and little boy lived in a flat at 502 East Eighty-fourth Street, and Saturday he told his wife to go to the store and look after the business there, as he had other matters to see to. On her return in the evening she found the keys of the flat with a neighbor, who said that he had asked that they be handed to her, and did not leave any message.

Mrs. Retzlaff waited for her husband all night, and got very little rest on Sunday. Yesterday she informed her landlord that she would have to move, and then went to Staten Island.

At a late hour last night neither Retzlaff nor his wife had returned.

Took Paris Green After Quarrel.

Mrs. Emma Burnett lay at the point of death last night at the Manhattan Hospital, having drunk paris green, Mrs. Burnett lived at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Convent Avenue. She had a quarrel with her husband yesterday afternoon and left the house in a rage. After wandering around for awhile, she went to Convent Hill, knocked at the house of Joseph Hoff, and asked Mrs. Hoff for a cup to get a drink at a spring nearby. Just before 11 o'clock last night Michael Teckey, a neighbor of the Hoffs, heard groans coming from under a shed back of his house. Under the shed he found Mrs. Burnett. She was in great agony and half unconscious. Beside her was the cup, in which she had taken a large dose of paris green. She was taken to the Manhattan Hospital, where Dr. Morehead says she is not likely to recover.

Mounted Policeman Badly Hurt.

Mounted Policeman Barnicott of the Tremont Police Station was thrown from his horse last night, while attempting to stop a runaway at the corner of Webster Avenue and Brookline Street, breaking his left arm and having his scalp cut open. The horse, hitched to an ice cream wagon belonging to the Coleman Ice Cream Company of Fordham, was frightened by a firecracker which some small boy threw under its feet while the driver was waiting on a customer, and started to run. Barnicott put spurs to his mount, and after a chase managed to catch the bridle of the runaway, but was pulled from his saddle and dragged half a block.

Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Picnic.

The Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Association held its first annual picnic at Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, yesterday afternoon. The affair was attended by fully ten thousand people. In the evening a fireworks display was given.

Wife Murderer to Die To-day.

SING SING, N. Y., July 5.—This is the last night of John Henry Barker, the colored wife murderer of White Plains. He is to be put to death in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison shortly after 11 o'clock to-morrow. Barker is coolly awaiting the end. He said to-day that he would give no trouble.

GUESTS OF HELEN DARE.

San Francisco Newspaper Woman the Hostess of Mrs. Bradbury and W. Russell Ward.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—After spending a night and a day in jail, W. Russell Ward, the married man who eloped from Los Angeles with the wife of Millionaire John Bradbury, was released on bail. It is asserted that immediately after obtaining his freedom he joined Mrs. Bradbury at the home of Mrs. Norman Brough, better known as Helen Dare, a newspaper writer.

The friends of Mrs. Bradbury have been using every effort to effect a reconciliation between her and her husband.

NOW BARONESS D'ERLANGER.

Count Amidei Announces His Daughter Was Married in London.

Count Barbiellini Amidei of Rome, who arrived in this city last Friday from London, announced yesterday the marriage of his daughter, Elisabetta, on June 19, in London, to Baron Rodolphe d'Erlanger. The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Vaughan at the Oratory, Brompton, the private chapel of the Cardinal.

The Baron d'Erlanger is a member of the powerful and influential German family of that name, and is known in all the cities of the Continent. The Baroness is well known in this city, where some of her relatives live. Count Amidei, who stopped at the Berkeley, at Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street, left yesterday afternoon to visit friends in New England.

OPERA SUNG IN CHICAGO.

Company from the New York Thalia Theatre Well Received.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The New York Oriental Operatic Company of the Thalia Theatre, New York, began a three weeks' engagement at the Academy of Music Sunday night. The historical opera of "Bar Chochba," or "The Face of Jerusalem," was given.

David Kessler was the hero. His audience accepted him as an actor of great dramatic force and as a singer of no mean ability.

Regina Prager, the prima donna, was a favorite. In the duet, "The Time Has Come," with Kessler, she took the house by storm. They had to sing the duet again before the audience was satisfied.

To-night "Alexander, the Prince of Jesusalem," was given.

THEATRES AND ROOF GARDENS.

An excellent bill of entertainment is provided this week at the Casino Roof Garden. It comprises Olga Regina, otherwise the Countess von Hatzfeldt, who pleases with her singing; the Manhattan Comedy Four; a clever and amusing quartet; McBride and Goodridge, comedians; Gilbert and Goldie, the Darling sisters, and Signor Francioli's ballet, "The Judgment of Paris." A new edition of Frederick Irwin's burlesque, "A Night at the Opera," is given this week.

The cinematograph pictures at the Eden Musée this week are quite interesting. One of them gives a view of one of the pyramids of Egypt, showing tourists being assisted up and down the steps, and another pleasing picture shows a little child learning to walk. In this latter scene every action of the infant is vividly reproduced. Twenty-four views are shown in all, twelve each hour. The afternoon and evening concerts are given in the Summer garden, which is kept delightfully cool.

Koster & Bial's Roof Garden was opened last night for the Summer season with a very attractive variety bill. Phyllis Rankin, a pleasing singer, gives clever imitations of a well-known French comedienne, whom she mimics in capital style; the Rogers brothers, who have been successfully appearing in "A Round of Pleasure" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, present an amusing hodge-podge of musical nonsense, and Max Unger, who has improved since his first appearance, is acceptable as a strong man. Others include Sparrow, a clown juggler; Curtis and Gordon, the Clairvilles, and Gertie Reynolds.

This is the last week of Isham's Octoroons at Hammerstein's Olympia Roof Garden. This troupe has had quite a successful engagement, and their rendering of operatic and other selections has pleased large audiences daily. They appear this week with an enlarged chorus in an entirely new sketch called "The Blackville Derby." James Thornton appears in a clever original sketch, in which he introduces several new songs, and Kara continues as a feature of the good bill, which includes Josie De Witt, an attractive violinist, the Romalo brothers, the three English sisters, Hierr Grais and his educated trick donkey, and others.

The Pantzer brothers, a couple of very clever head balancers, are appearing this week at Keith's Union Square Theatre. The elder of the two, a well-knit, muscular chap of a pronounced German type, carries the younger performer, who is balanced on his head with feet in air, up and down steep stairs and runs around the stage several times before he drops him off. The other difficult tricks these performers do are interesting. Others on the attractive bill include the Nichols sisters, the American Biograph, Smith and Campbell, a couple of droll-talking comedians; Harrigan, the tramp juggler; Leola Mitchell, and the Quaker City Quartet.

At the Madison Square Garden crowds are nightly attracted by the high-class concerts of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, which are among the most popular of the season's roof garden entertainments. The programme for to-night is: March from "Lenore," Raff; overture, "Martha," Flotow; Spanish dance, Moszkowsky; selection, "Hänsel and Gretel," Humperdinck; overture, "Don Giovanni," Mozart; "Meditation," Bach-Gounod; selection, "Mikado," Sullivan; comic variations on the "Carnival of Venice," Gungl; overture, "Bohemian Girl," Balfe; waltz, "Artists' Life," Strauss; song, "Lost Chord," Sullivan; cornet solo, Mr. A. Wasshausen; galop, "Bright and Genial," Rietzel.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Emily Rigl, the actress, who has been seriously ill at the Marlborough Hotel for the past two weeks, is recovering.

Edwin Knowles will open the Fifth Avenue Theatre Aug. 23 with a new farce comedy entitled "Nervous Prostration."

The first meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Actors' Fund will be held Thursday, when important business will be transacted.

Emilie Melville, who appeared here some years ago at the head of the Emilie Melville opera company, has arrived in the city from Australia, and will appear early in the Fall in variety.

Rehearsals will soon begin for the new spectacular production, "Nature," that will open the season at the Academy of Music Aug. 30. The players engaged include Edwin Hoff, Amelia Bingham, and Elaine Gryce.

Walter Jones will resume his original rôle in "In Gay New York," which will open in Scranton, Penn., Aug. 28. It is said that Eddie Foy, the comedian, will replace him in "A Round of Pleasure," which opens at the Knickerbocker Theatre Aug. 23 for a two weeks' engagement.

The opening of the new seaside amusement resort at Midland Beach, S. I., has been postponed until Monday. It was projected on lines similar to the musical and dramatic enterprise at Manhattan Beach, but variety attractions of less importance are now included in the scheme.

Independence Day was patriotically celebrated at many of the theatres and music halls yesterday. At Keith's Union Square Theatre the "continuous" performance began at 9:30 and ended after 11 P. M., and at the Herald Square Theatre a special holiday matinée was given to a fairly good house. Although a matinée performance was advertised at the Casino, Manager McLellan decided early in the day not to open, and exceptional pains were taken by him to notify the hotels and all known holders of matinée seats of this fact early enough to avoid inconvenience. At the night performance Madge Lessing and other prominent members of "The Whirl of the Town" company were conspicuously the National colors, and performers in other houses also celebrated the holiday by alluding to it during the evening.

Charles E. Crockett Shoots Himself.

Charles E. Crockett, forty years of age, of 114 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, this city, shot himself last night at Bishop's Hotel, on Ocean Parkway, Sheepshead Bay. The bullet passed through the left lung. It is thought he will die. Crockett is an inspector for the American Book Company. He spent the Fourth at Sheepshead Bay, and was seen with a young woman who lives in the neighborhood. Roundsman Conceys of the Sheepshead Bay Station House questioned the wounded man. Crockett told the Roundsman that his girl had "gone back on him." He said he had proposed marriage, and the girl had refused. In his pocket was an envelope addressed: "Miss Atta Payne, 3 Kings Highway, Sheepshead Bay." Crockett was taken to the Seney Hospital.

TWO HORSES POISONED.

Alleged Cruel Crime of Blackmailers Who Had Been Refused—Two Accused Men Arrested.

"There's quite a gang of blackmailers and horse poisoners about here," said Selig Lavinsky, a fruit dealer at 29 Ludlow Street, yesterday afternoon. He and his partner, Louis Singer, had their two horses poisoned some time on Sunday night, and the animals died yesterday morning.

Lavinsky and Singer are in the habit of driving their horses soon after midnight to the docks where fruits are sold, and back to Hester Street, where sales are made to the peddlers and small storekeepers. The horses were boarded in a stable at 198 Broome Street, kept by Meyowitz & Seiler. The dealers hitched up their horses yesterday morning as usual, but noticed that the animals trembled all over. The horse that Lavinsky was driving fell soon after he had reached the street. The other horse, driven by Singer, went as far as Hester Street, where it also dropped. Dr. George Cohen, veterinary surgeon, pronounced it a case of arsenical poisoning.

Lavinsky told Policeman Hickey of the Eldridge Street Police Station that Moses Schwartz and Samuel Goldstein, who are also fruit dealers in Ludlow Street, and business rivals of his, had been concerned in poisoning his horses. The policeman took them to the Delancey Street Station House, where they were locked up. Lavinsky said yesterday afternoon that on Saturday Schwartz told him there was a man just out of State prison, where he served five years for horse poisoning, and asked for $25 to help him start business again. Lavinsky, according to his own story, offered $3, but Schwartz said the man must have $25 or he would poison Lavinsky's horse.

"There's a regular gang of blackmailers about here," remarked Lavinsky's partner, Singer. "They work the people who have horses, and whoever won't pay them they poison his horses."

"They struck me for $2 last year, and I paid," added Lavinsky, "but if I had paid them $25 they would have struck me for $50 next time. A man by the name of Comeno lost twelve horses during the past few years, and an expressman told me he had lost three horses by poison recently."

At the stables Mr. Seiler said that the horses could not have been poisoned there, because when they were driven out they were quite well.

At the Eldridge Street Station House Capt. Titus said that he had never heard of the existence of any gang of horse poisoners on the east side.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Congressman George B. McClellan, New York; E. B. Skottowe and J. Henningson, Shanghai.

ASTOR—Nathan F. Hall, Sydney, Australia; James B. Knox, Alexander Gillies, Toronto; L. T. Hughes, Havana; G. W. Atwood, Fall River; J. R. Copeland, Pittsburg.

BARTHOLDI—George Addington, Albany; A. Beckwith, New Haven; John Vanlustine, Paducah, Ky.

BELVEDERE—Dr. Gustav Lentz, Chicago; D. Hanauer, Wurzburg, Germany; R. Gutmann, Guatemala; Theodore Ascher, Chicago.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—D. W. McKenny, Almer, Ontario; H. T. Simmons, John A. McKay, Chicago.

BUCKINGHAM—E. W. Brooks, Boston.

CONTINENTAL—F. G. Emory, Philadelphia; A. W. Chase, Detroit; R. Y. Boyer, Boston.

DEVONSHIRE—I. Bradhemmen, Montreal.

ENDICOTT—E. G. Morton, Troy; H. D. Dickason, Minneapolis.

EVERETT—George Fairburn, Des Moines; C. P. and C. H. Hatch, Newport; Dr. Warfield Eastlake, Tokio, Japan; Charles F. Taylor, Glasgow.

FIFTH AVENUE—Louis Channeust, St. Louis; Ezra D. Parker, Washington; A. W. Colgate, Morristown; William A. Talcott, Rockford, Ill.; James E. Campbell, Hamilton, Ontario; O. L. Laflin, Chicago.

GILSEY—Robert Billsland, Hard Times, Ga.; J. H. T. English, New Haven; S. J. Roe, Albany; John L. Hammond, Savannah; A. J. Adam, Boston.

GRAND—H. M. Fullerton, Dayton, Ohio; Lieut. W. R. Smith, West Point; H. J. Howe, Midford, Mass.

GRAND UNION—J. Martins, Hamburg; E. J. Hilliard, Montreal; A. E. Bronson, Cambridge; S. C. Edson, Chicago; H. Campbell, Albany.

HOFFMAN—Congressmen James D. Richardson and R. R. Cobb, Tennessee; Congressman S. J. Hunter, Illinois; Congressman W. C. Jones, Washington; ex-Gov. and present Congressman John E. Osborne, Wyoming; Editor E. B. Smith, Washington; F. J. Hamilton, Connecticut; Congressman J. Hamilton Lewis, Spokane.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Swiss Minister J. B. Plode, Washington; President Marvin Hughitt, Chicago and Northwestern Railway; S. T. Shaw, Lenox; L. F. Hurd, Superior, Wis.; Douglass H. Thomas, Baltimore; W. A. Folger, Ohio.

IMPERIAL—Chester Welles, United States Navy; J. F. Langton, St. Paul; John B. Mullings, Prof. R. R. Stanwood, Waterbury.

MANHATTAN—S. Mendenhall, Duluth; W. O. Johnson, Robert Mather, Chicago; J. W. Hollister, with fifty members of the Independent Club, Norfolk, Conn.; C. W. Chamberlain, Colorado Springs; S. B. Sexton, Hyde Park; Alfred F. Custis, Philadelphia; Commissioner Martin A. Knapp, Inter-State Commerce Commission, Washington.

MARLBOROUGH—Charles W. Mackie, New Orleans; Battle Seigel, Cincinnati; A. P. Echanis, J. F. Remmer, Havana; Aug. Quintin, St. Joseph, Mo.;

METROPOLE—M. H. Allen, W. K. Maxwell, Parsons, Kan.; C. A. Goodnow, Sioux City.

MORTON—Prof. A. Schinf, Boston; James King, San Francisco.

MURRAY HILL—John C. Neely, Jr., Chicago; G. P. Rutnam, Kansas City; August Brandegee, New London; C. R. Jamison, St. Louis.

NETHERLAND—N. L. Strauss, Chicago.

NEW AMSTERDAM—Ira L. Bebee, Niagara Falls; C. H. Olmstead, Cincinnati; Walter S. Ely, William W. Knapp, Peekskill.

NORMANDIE—P. Losey, Paris; J. W. Watkins, San Francisco; A. L. Hawes, Bainbridge, Ga.

PARK AVENUE—E. C. Adams, Springfield; A. P. Andrews, Jr., Cambridge; Frank W. Himrod, Chicago.

PLAZA—Fred S. Porter, Cleveland; John L. Webster, Omaha.

SAVOY—M. A. Boyd, Washington; Irving B. Ferguson, West Superior, Wis.; J. R. Bragdon, Boston; Phillip Sherwood Smith, Buffalo.

SINCLAIR—H. B. King, St. Louis.

ST. CLOUD—Charles M. Herbert, Troy.

STURTEVANT—R. L. Allen, Boston; R. S. Williams, Philadelphia; John W. Blake, Baltimore.

ST. DENIS—Charles E. Upham, Detroit; Prof. W. B. Langsdorf, Oxford, Ohio.

UNION SQUARE—James W. Foster, Easton, Pen.; W. H. Sharp, Atlanta; H. F. Wallace, Portland, Oregon.

VENDOME—W. B. Caswell, Albany; D. Lyons, Keokuk.

WALDORF—D. MacDougall, Australia; E. W. B. Tyler, Haverhill; Dr. John H. Girvin, D. W. Dickson, Theodore Spencer, Philadelphia.

WINDSOR—W. H. Talmadge, Jr., Stamford; S. B. Hubbard, Jacksonville; N. B. Ream, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Armstrong, John A., & Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.; C. J. Pidgeon, hats; W. Woebbking, millinery; J. A. Armstrong, fancy goods; 622 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crouse & Brandegee, Utica, N. Y.; C. B. Crouse, woolens; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Englehart, Winning, Davison Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; A. Quentin, ladies' and infants' wear, flowers, and feathers; Hotel Marlborough.

Fallers, Isaac's Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; B. Segal, notions, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Fox, S., Milwaukee, Wis.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Nassauer, hosiery, gloves, and ribbons; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Heilburn, Heldman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Heldman, woolens and tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.

Himrod & Unger, Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Himrod, millinery; Holland House.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss V. Prender, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Albert.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; J. T. Langton, carpets; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Nugent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; C. R. Jamieson, boys' clothing; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces, ribbons, hosiery, and underwear; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Switzer, Newwitter & Co., Vicksburg, Miss.; S. Switzer, notions; T. Clark, dry goods, &c.; 518 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Tinsley Brothers & Gilbert, Nashville, Tenn.; T. J. Tinsley, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; P. H. Reilly, ribbons; W. J. Dwyer, represents; 31 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Williams, The, & Richardson Company, New Orleans, La.; A. G. Tebo, dress goods and cloaks; A. Castenado, millinery and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

The Grant Club Indorses Quigg.

The U. S. Grant Republican Club of the Sixth Assembly District met at 186 Bowery last night. There was a very small attendance. The first order was to indorse Lemuel E. Quigg's action in the Mayoralty campaign. Mr. Quigg was also elected an honorary member of the club. Short speeches were made to dispose of this business, and then there was a brief musical programme.

Grain-O is a healthful table drink for old and young. Tastes and looks like coffee.—Adv.

POPULISTS COME TO BLOWS.

Two Tennesseeans, After a Wordy War in the National Conference, Indulge in a Fight.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 5.—The only interesting development of the opening session of the National Conference of Populists here to-day was a row between Mr. Lindsley of Nashville and John H. McDowell of Union City, Tenn. In a talk on Tennessee Populism McDowell referred to Lindsley, whose whiskers are very red, as a "red-headed sap sucker."

Lindsley in return bestowed upon McDowell the epith

AROUND THE GOLF LINKS

James A. Tyng Wins the Seabright Club Cup over S. D. Bowers of Otsego.

ONLY TWO HOLES TO SPARE

Daniel Chauncey of Brooklyn Gets the Consolation Cup, Defeating Duncan Edwards of the Dyker Meadow Club at the Morris County Club.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 5.—James A. Tyng won his third big open golf tornament of this season to-day at the Seabright Golf Club, when he beat S. D. Bowers of the Otsego Golf Club in the final round for chief trophy, the Seabright Club Cup. He won by two holes after a keen and hotly fought game. Daniel Chauncey and Duncan Edwards of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn, fought for the Consolation Cup, and Chauncey won by 3 holes and 2 to play.

The battle for the Seabright Cup was keenly fought out from start to finish, and, although Tyng was in the end declared the winner by two up, such a fine up-hill game did Bowers display that, starting from the seventeenth teeing ground, he was a slight favorite. Bowers ruined his chances to win by pulling his drive for the seventeenth hole and landing his ball immediately behind the fence. In starting for the eighteenth hole Bowers's only chance was to make a tie by capturing it. Another pulled drive and a wild approach shot, however, put him entirely out.

The handicap, for which fifty exponents faced the greens, resulted in a tie between Beverly Ward, Jr., and W. Watson, Jr., with a net score of 76. John Reid, Jr., the young St. Andrew's and Yale crack, was responsible for the best gross score of 78.

Bowers and I. E. Larocque of Shinnecock played off their tie for the gold medal for the best gross score in the preliminary round last Friday. Bowers won by 78 to 80. The scores:

S. D. Bowers, Otsego:

Out	4	5	4	5	5	3	4	4	3—37
In	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4—41
Total									—78

I. E. Larocque, Shinnecock:

Out	7	5	4	6	4	3	5	4	3—41
In	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	7	5—48
Total									—89

The players and scores in the open handicap are:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
Beverly Ward, Jr., Baltusrol	82	6	76
W. Watson, Jr., Seabright	83	7	76
E. S. Willard, Seabright	117	18	99
G. E. Wood, Baltusrol	127	18	109
C. T. Grant, Dyker Meadow	103	9	94
C. T. Stout, Staten Island	100	6	94
S. D. Bowers, Otsego	85	0	85
G. W. C. Curtis, Norwood	91	4	87
E. S. Armstrong, Staten Island	89	4	85
J. Brown, St. Andrew's	99	6	93
A. D. Black, Lakewood	112	18	94
D. Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	81	2	79
C. Quintz, New Haven	86	6	80
W. Canman, Seabright	101	16	85
N. S. Dyke, Dyker Meadow	116	18	98
D. Edwards, Dyker Meadow	89	6	83
J. Binkhorst, Oakland	90	4	86
E. L. Kalbfleisch, D. Meadow	105	17	88
N. H. Lord, Shinnecock Hills	103	9	94
A. Morten, Ardsley	88	3	85
Mason Westchester	101	18	83
A. H. Porter, Seabright	90	8	82
F. A. Potts, Seabright	106	14	92
C. C. Powers, Dyker Meadow	100	14	86
W. Bartle, Oakland	97	18	79
W. T. Gray, St. Andrew's	103	4	99
R. Graham, Seabright	114	16	98
M. M. Graham, Oakland	100	18	82
J. Hoagland, Seabright	94	8	86
H. L. Kneeland, New Haven	100	4	96
P. T. Kimball, Lakewood	85	6	79
J. P. Kellogg, Seabright	103	14	89
J. Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's	94	0	94
W. G. Stewart, Seabright	85	2	87
W. Shippen, Morris County	87	3	84
F. Sadlier, Westchester	104	8	96
R. M. Shepard, Baltusrol	110	10	100
F. J. Stimson, Seabright	90	11	79
A. Symington, Seabright	107	11	96
D. D. Stidwell, D. Meadow	113	14	99
A. G. Hoffman, Seabright	110	18	92
H. P. Toler, Baltusrol	83	2	85
W. J. Travis, Oakland	87	2	85
K. K. Tuller, St. Andrew's	102	9	93
W. Terry, Dyker Meadow	101	9	92
D. W. Taylor, Seabright	104	14	90
E. S. Tinton, Oakland	110	18	92
H. L. Tormell, Seabright	117	18	99
James A. Tyng, Morris County	80	1	79
I. E. Larocque, Shinnecock	80	0	80

GOOD GOLF AT WESTCHESTER.

Sands Wins the Cup, and J. B. Harriman Takes the Consolation Prize.

A big field of golfers turned out on the links of the Country Club of Westchester yesterday to play for the two prizes offered by the club—a Fourth of July cup and a consolation prize.

Three rounds of nine holes each were played, with the following results:

First Round—T. N. Lee beat E. R. Ades, 1 up; J. M. Waterbury, Jr., beat A. L. Norris, 1 up; J. Harriman beat C. S. Adee, 1 up; W. H. Sands beat W. Kent, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Round—W. Sands beat J. Harriman, 2 up; J. M. Waterbury, Jr., beat T. N. Lee, 1 up.

Final Round—W. H. Sand beat J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 2 up and 1 to play, winning the Fourth of July Cup.

The Consolation Cup was won by J. Borden Harriman, the scores being against the bogie record. The results were:

Consolation Cup, (Against Bogie.)—J. B. Harriman, 3 down; Miss Gildersleeve, 5 down; W. Kent, Jr., 9 down; J. C. Cooley, 10 down; W. H. Slocum, 10 down; H. de Forest, 11 down; A. C. Gildersleeve, 12 down; E. W. Jewett, 14 down.

GOLF AT MORRISTOWN.

Miss Alice Field and John R. Brinley the Winners.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 5.—Golf had another big day at the Morris County Golf Club to-day. Mrs. Joseph B. Dickson set a new but very delightful style for a patriotic golf costume. She wore a bright red silk waist, a white skirt, lined with a broad band of blue, and at a distance, as she swung her golf club gracefully over the green, she looked like a genuine daughter of liberty engaged in healthful, vigorous exercise. Her partner, Alexander H. Tiers, kept her good company with his red-white-and-blue costume, consisting of white trousers and white negligee shirt, red necktie, and blue ribbon around his felt hat.

The victors at golf were Miss Alice Field and John R. Brinley, who turned in a net score of 98 strokes from 8 handicap. Their gross score, 106, was the second best of the day. The tournament was a mixed foursome, with handsome silver prizes for the winners. Only one stroke behind the victors came Miss S. P. Smith and C. D. Chapman, with 99 net. The best scratch score was 105, made by Mrs. William Shippen and W. Allston Flagg. They were the only ones playing from scratch, and their full score is:

Mrs. William Shippen and W. Allston Flagg—

Out	5	6	5	5	6	7	6	6	4—50
In	5	7	5	6	6	5	6	10	5—55
Total									—105

The list of players and total scores are:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
Miss Alice Field and John R. Brinley	106	8	98
Miss S. P. Smith and C. D. Chapman	117	18	99
Mrs. H. P. Phipps and J. B. Dickson	112	10	102
Miss Louisa Field and R. H. Thomas	115	12	103
Miss A. E. Kip and G. M. Brinley	111	7	104
Mrs. William Shippen and W. A. Flagg	105	0	105
Miss Duy and C. B. Beckwith	108	3	105
Miss Hoy and G. J. Little	110	5	105
Mrs. J. B. Dickson and A. H. Tiers	127	20	107
Miss Raymond and G. M. Maynard	127	20	107
Miss Lois Raymond and Elbert S. Kip	128	18	110
Miss C. G. Wills and Ridley Watts	128	18	110
Mrs. M. M. Van Buren and M. M. Van Buren	128	16	112
Mrs. W. A. Flagg and R. D. Foote	137	20	117
Miss Macy and E. Woodward, Jr.	131	14	117
Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Taylor	147	27	120
Miss Forsyth and E. T. Nichols	139	18	121
Miss Walker and Henry Shaw, Jr.	139	24	115
Miss Anne Bushnell and H. P. Phipps	121	5	116
Miss E. Bushnell and S. H. Little	156	22	134
Mrs. Hazeltine and B. L. Chandler	157	18	139

Ardsley and St. Andrew's Clubs Play.

Over thirty golfers of the Ardsley Club played in the thirty-six-hole handicap contest yesterday for three prizes given by the club. S. Denning won with a net score of 158; E. S. Jaffray took second prize, with 171 net, and S. B. P. Trowbridge got third with 173.

At the St. Andrew's Golf Club, the Stay-at-Homes Cup, played for in a foursome contest, was won by John B. Upham and Archibald Reid, with a net score of 95. Arthur L. Livermore and W. Innis were second.

Knollwood Country Club Golf.

The ladies of the Knollwood Country Club who play golf had a special Independence Day cup to play for yesterday in a thirty-six-hole putting match. Mrs. Enos won the match, with a net score of 94, and the best scratch score was made by Mrs. P. Gibert Thebaud.

CLARK AMATEUR CHAMPION.

He Carries Off the Honors at the New Jersey Athletic Club Grounds.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 5.—Championship honors for 1897 of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States in the all-round events were carried off this afternoon, at the New Jersey Athletic Club's grounds, by Ellery H. Clark, Boston Athletic Association. Clark scored a percentage of 6244½. He was about 550 ahead of Cosgrave. L. P. Sheldon of Yale was the winner last year, with a percentage of 5380.

There were three heats in the 100-yard dash of the all-around championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Time of each man finishing first was taken, also the distance each man was beaten. Then, by making a comparison with record time, a percentage of points based upon 1,000 was ascertained for each of these nine competitors entered, all of whom started: Charles S. Dole of Stanford University, California; Edward B. Bloss and George Winship of the New York Athletic Club, Ellery H. Clark of the Boston Athletic Association, J. A. Mahoney, Ernest C. White, and Daniel Reuss of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, John Cosgrave and George P. Smith of the New Jersey Athletic Club of Bayonne.

Bloss won the first heat by a foot over Clark, Mahoney a poor third. Cosgrave won the second heat by four yards over Dole, with Reuss third. White captured the third heat two yards ahead of Winship, with Smith third. Time by heats was 0:10 2-5, 0:10 3-5, and 0:11. The net result was a first victory for Bloss of the New York Athletic Club, who made the best time and highest percentage—874. Clark's work in each event may be seen from the summaries.

In the handicap or open events the New Jersey Athletic Club made 26 points under the old system, against 12 for the New York Athletic Club, and 5 each for the Knickerbockers and Yale. The Xaviers scored 8.

In the following summary of the individual championships of the United States only the leaders are given:

100-Yard Run.

Name and Time.	Percentage.
Edward B. Bloss, 0:10 2-5	874
John Cosgrave, 0:10 3-5	832
Ernest C. White, 0:11	748
Ellery H. Clark	869

Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot.

Name and Distance.	Percentage.
Clark, 37 feet 11½ inches	566
White, 35 feet	424
Cosgrave, 33 feet 9 inches	394
Mahoney, 32 feet 1 inch	284

Running High Jump.

Name and Distance.	Percentage.
Clark, 5 feet 10½ inches	784
Bloss, 5 feet 8½ inches	752
Cosgrave, 5 feet 8½ inches	752

56-Yard Walk.

Name and Time.	Percentage.
Reuss, 4:00 1-5	571
Cosgrave, 4:14 1-5	538
Mahoney, 4:15 —5	535
Clark, 4:28 4-5	568

Throwing Sixteen-Pound Hammer.

Name and Distance.	Percentage.
Clark, 117 feet 6½ inches	667½
White, 100 feet 5 inches	464
Cosgrave, 92 feet 6 inches	371

Pole Vault for Height.

Name and Height.	Percentage.
Dole, 10 feet 9 inches	909
Reuss, 10 feet 6 inches	760
Clark, 9 feet 6 inches	584

120-Yard Hurdle, 10 Flights, 3 Feet 6 Inches.

Name and Time.	Percentage.
Clark, 0:17 1-5	760
Dole, 0:17 1-5	760
Cosgrave	740

Throwing Fifty-six-Pound Weight.

Name and Distance.	Percentage.
Dole, 18 feet 11½ inches	190
Clark, 22 feet	400
Cosgrave, 20 feet 3½ inches	254

Running Broad Jump.

Name and Distance.	Percentage.
Clark, 21 feet	758
Dole, 20 feet	660
Cosgrave, 19 feet 4 inches	596

Mile Run.

Name and Time.	Percentage.
Cosgrave, 5:42	679
Dole, 5:43 3-5	
Clark, 6:34 4-5	315

Total points or percentage: Clark, 6,244½; Cosgrave, 5,694; Dole, 5,434½; Reuss, 5,363; White, 4,107; Mahoney, 4,623½; Winship, 3,948; Smith, 3,600; Bloss, 2,241.

Summary of handicap events:

Seventy-five-Yard Dash, (Handicap.)—Won by R. W. Moore, New York A. C., (scratch;) M. P. Halpin, New York A. C., (4 feet,) second. J. E. Mulligan, Philopatrian I. I., Philadelphia, (6 feet,) third. Time—0:8 1-5.

One-Mile Walk, (Handicap.)—Won by James Fraser, New Jersey A. C., (35 seconds;) Louis Liebgold, New Jersey A. C., (20 seconds,) second; Sam Liebgold, Pastime A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—7:21 2-5.

Half-mile Run, (Handicap.)—Won by P. H. Christiansen, New Jersey A. C., (20 yards;) C. W. Reese, New York City, (20 yards,) second; T. M. McGirr, New York A. C., third, (30 yards,) third. Time—2:01.

One-mile Bicycle, (Handicap.)—Won by Harry Hosford, New Jersey A. C., (40 yards;) J. Grim, jr., Friendship W. C., Brooklyn, (120 yards,) second; L. Loucklin, Bayonne, (80 yards,) third. Time—2:35.

120-Yard Hurdle, (Handicap.)—Won by J. Thompson, jr., Yale A. C., (scratch;) M. P. Halpin, New York A. C., (7 yards,) second; S. A. Syme, Knickerbocker A. C., (7 yards,) third. Time—0:15 2-5.

440-Yards Run, (Handicap.)—Won by M. W. Long, Flushing, N. Y., (5 yards;) G. W. Vreeland, Knickerbocker A. C., (15 yards,) second; N. R. Pendergast, New Jersey A. C., (15 yards,) third. Time—0:50 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle, (Handicap.)—Won by Harry Hosford, New Jersey A. C., (60 yards;) W. H. Moffitt, Castle Point W., Hoboken, (180 yards,) second; William McCulley, Elizabeth, (90 yards,) third. Time—5:23 1-5.

220-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by M. W. Long, Flushing, N. Y., (7 yards;) C. A. Lambert, Xavier A. A., (9 yards,) second; W. A. White, New Jersey A. C., (10 yards,) third. Time—0:22 3-5.

One-Mile Run, (Handicap.)—Won by J. Sheran, Bayonne, (60 yards;) Oswald Oesswein, Arbor A. C., Albany, N. Y., (60 yards,) second; P. Christiansen, New Jersey A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—4:53 4-5.

Throwing the Discus, (Handicap.)—Won by M. O'Sullivan, Xavier A. A., (10 feet,) actual throw, 107 feet 4 inches; J. S. Mitchell, Pastime A. C., (8 feet,) second, 103 feet 7½ inches; E. C. White, Knickerbocker A. C., (11 feet,) third, 100 feet 1 inch.

GAMES IN JERSEY CITY.

Five Handicap Races Yesterday Run at Baldwin Park.

The Jersey City Athletic Association held its annual athletic games at Baldwin Park yesterday. Five handicap events were on the programme. Following is the summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by G. H. Weston. Time—0:10 2-5. Edward Zinn, second; T. Hurley, third.

One-Mile Walk—Won by John Sayee. Time—0:8:10. Fred Fott, second; H. J. Brockmeyer, third.

One-Mile Run—Won by J. J. Burke. Time—0:4:48. P. Mackey, second; M. J. Regan, third.

440-Yard Run—Won in 55 seconds by W. H. McManus; Nelson Buck second, G. H. Weston third.

Three-Mile Run—Won by J. J. Burke. Time—17:50. M. J. Regan, second; Thomas O'Connor, third.

SOCIETY LOOKED ON.

Soldiers and Sailors Row a Race at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 5.—One of the special events to-day was the boat race between crews from the Naval Reserves, Torpedo Station, Training Station, and Fort Adams, over a mile and a half course for a cup offered by F. P. Garrettson. From the fact that Oliver H. P. Belmont was the judge, the event largely drew on the society people, who were out to watch the contest in all kinds of craft.

But three cutters went over the course, the boat from the Torpedo Station being ruled out. The Naval Reserves won easily. The time was as follows: Naval Reserves, 12:20; Training Station, 12:41; Fort Adams, 12:55.

PATCHOGUE BICYCLE CARNIVAL.

10,000 Persons Were Present and a Good Programme Was Provided.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 5.—The second annual bicycle carnival of the Patchogue Wheelmen was held here to-day. Fully 10,000 cyclists were in town. The morning programme included a baseball game between the Patchogue and Bayport teams, the latter winning by a score of 10 to 0. The races of the wheelmen were held at Roe's track, one-third mile, dirt. The following is the summary:

One Mile, Novice.—Final heat—G. F. Whiting first, J. W. Miller second, E. L. Yarrington third. Time—2:33.

One Mile, Handicap.—Final heat—A. Munz, (50 yards,) first; H. Homan, (90 yards,) second; Franklin Fisher, (15 yards,) third. Time—2:13 3-5.

One Mile, Scratch.—Final heat—George W. Miller first, H. B. Sands second, George Schofield third. Time—2:35.

One-half Mile, Handicap.—Final heat—C. J. Steward, (20 yards,) first; F. A. Munz, (10 yards,) second; A. T. Nye, Jr., (20 yards,) third. Time—1:06.

Five Miles, Handicap.—F. A. Munz first, J. L. Bergman second, W. E. Magee third. Time—12:24.

In the evening a bicycle parade was held in which over 1,000 were in line. The line of the march was from the mill, four miles. The Brooklyn Bicycle Club won first prize for the largest representation in the parade. The Harlem Wheelmen took second prize. The Westchester Wheelmen of Mount Vernon won first prize for best appearance, the Hempstead Cycle Club taking second prize. Twenty-five individual prizes, consisting of diamonds and watches, were awarded for best decorated wheels and finest costumes.

NIANTIC WHEELMEN'S RACES.

New York Rider Won the 25-Mile Handicap on Hudson Boulevard.

The 25-mile handicap race of the Niantic Wheelmen of Jersey City, on the Hudson Boulevard, yesterday, was won by Oscar Aaronson of New York, who was handicapped 6 minutes 30 seconds. His time was 1 hour and 17 minutes. The prize was a silver cup. W. B. Kelsall of the New Brunswick Wheelmen was second.

The time prize was won by R. M. Alexander of Hartford, who was one of the six scratch men; time, 1 hour 14 minutes 14⅘ seconds. Adolph Micheles of the Niantic Wheelmen won the second time prize in 1 hour 14 minutes and 15 seconds. P. A. Robfinger was third in the time race.

A silver cup for the club having the largest number of riders at the finish was won by the Niantic. Seven Niantic wheelmen finished.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—Spot, fair demand; prices unchanged; American middling, 4 7-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 9,000 bales American; futures opened and closed quiet, but steady, with a fair demand; American middling, low middling clause, July, 4 3-64@4 4-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 5-64@4 6-64d, buyers; September and October, 3 63-64@4d, buyers; October and November, 3 59-64d, sellers; November and December, 3 56-64d, buyers; December and January, 3 55-64d, sellers; January and February, 3 55-64d, sellers; February and March, 3 55-64@3 56-64d, value; March and April, 3 56-64@3 57-64d, sellers; April and May, 3 57-64@3 58-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—Wheat—Spot steady; demand moderate; holders offer moderately; No. 1 California, 6s 2½d@6s 3½d; No. 1 red, Northern Spring, 5s 9d@5s 9½d.

LIVE STOCK.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

Beeves. Cows. Calves. Sheep. Hogs.

Total	10,676	198	9,047	44,943
T'l last week	10,416	120	8,881	37,120
	28,825	31,611		

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Q'rs of Beef.
Total to all ports	1,788	7,750	23,648
Total last week	12,858	7,022	28,009

BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 3,010 head; 21 cars on sale; market steady; bulls and cows firm; all sold. Steers, $4@$5.20. Dressed beef, 6¾@8¼c per lb. Cables quoted American steers lower at 10@10¾c.

CALVES—Receipts, 2,331 head; market active and higher; all sold early.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 13,724 head; 57 cars on sale; sheep in fair demand and steady; lambs, 25@40c lower; 8 cars unsold Sheep, $2.50@$4.12½. Dressed mutton, 6½@7½c per lb; dressed lambs, 7@10c.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,660 head; 3 cars on sale; market lower at $3.75@$4.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Hogs—Estimated receipts to-day, 24,000 head; left over, 3,000 head; estimated receipts to-morrow, 15,000 head; fairly active; light and mixed, $3.55@$3.50; heavy, $3.55@$3.95; rough, $3.10@$3.25.

CATTLE—Receipts, 14,000 head; steady to firm; beeves, $3.85@$5.25; cows and heifers, $1.75@$4.35; Texans, $2.85@$4.15; stockers and feeders, $3.30@$4.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 10,000 head; firm.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Berk vs. Hotchkiss. 2—Schillinger vs. Schillinger Fire-Proof Cement and Asphalt Company. 3—Casey vs. Whitney. 4—Berk vs. Switzky. 5—Abrams vs. Wieners. 6—Matter of McNamara. 7—Holohan vs. Holohan. 8—Nassau Bank vs. International Mercantile Agency. 9—Matter of New York Consolidated Company. 10—Hammerschlag vs. Cathoscope Electrical Company. 11—Matter of Adriel Social Club. 12—Matter of Shenandoah Social Club. 13—Horn vs. Winter. 14—Matter of Wadsworth Avenue. 15—Matter of Franklin Avenue. 16—Matter of Union Avenue. 17—Matter of East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street. 18—Meyer vs. Cross. 19—Matter of Prospect Avenue. 20—McClure vs. Centra Construction Company. 21—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c. 22—Lawson vs. Knight. 23—Eagle vs. Eagle. 24—Seaboard National Bank vs. Lamprecht. 25—Kirschbaum vs. Walpert. 26—Mayer vs. Schieder. 27—Jacques vs. Jacques. 28—Matter of Deppeler. 29—Matter of Lasala. 30—Matter of Dixon. 31—Richards vs. Richards. 32—Geissenbaird vs. Hawkes. 33—Woerz vs. Schumacher. 34—Matter of Solomon. 35—Hirsch vs. Swartz. 36—Geiss vs. Moore. 37—Cochrane vs. Buchanan. 38—Department of Buildings vs. Merriman. 39—Same vs. Wahle. 40—Rouse vs. Tamsen. 41—Matter of Rose Valley Woolen Company. 42—Schenck vs. Seamore. 43—Brien vs. Eisenstein. 44—Carr vs. Smith. 45—Matter of Pier 39, East River. 46—Matter of Pier 35, East River. 47—Bennett vs. Campbell. 48—The Banner. 49—Matter of Tusson. 50—Williams vs. Guterding. 51—Reinharit vs. O'Neill. 52—Woglem vs. Dorsey. 53—Mulligan vs. Collis. 54—Reiner vs. Craighead. 55—Livingston vs. Hoeger. 56—Health Department vs. Tusson. 57—Matter of Unity League. 58—Matter of Wichman. 59—Matter of Livingston. 60—Spreter vs. Price. 61—Ranons vs. Slaughter. 62—Chatham National Bank vs. Kalderberg. 63—Matter of Gildemeester. 64—Genet vs. De Graef. 65—Browning vs. Collis. 66—People, &c., vs. Gray. 67—Same vs. Crane. 68—Uhren vs. Weber. 69—Walker vs. Sahler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion Calendar, Called at 10:30 A. M.—1—Richard Somerindike. 2—Edmund Barrett. 3—Julia Bence. 4—Sophia Hosack. 5—Julius F. Chesebrough. 6—Hyman Green. 7—Helen Schell. 8—Edward Koster. 9—Charles W. Renton. 10—Harriett Parmentier. 11—Mary T. Constant. 12—Aaron D. Farmer. 13—Wilhelmina D. Schott. 14—Hilda Falkenberg. 15—Sarah Alexander. 16—Annie Foster. 17—Adelheld Fancher. 18—Joseph A. P. y Cabrera. 19—Thomas Smith. 20—Eliza J. Bedell. 21—Bridget McCabe. 22—Lizzie Goering. 23—Horatio Watson. 24—John Brown. 25—John Birmingham. 26—John J. Gorman. 27—Frederick Meyer. 28—Margaret Lilly. 29—Sarah Ann Williamson. 30—Jacob Smith. 31—Catharine Kelly. 32—Sophia Jacobs. 33—George Gunther. 34—Anna C. Harkness. 35—Cornelius E. Taylor. 36—Henry A. Strouse. 37—Bella E. Ris. 38—Alexander Strouss. 39—John C. Duff. 40—Mary McQuade. 41—Henry F. Helfst. 42—Wenzl Prochaka. 43—Henry L. Burr. 44—Charles E. Maxwell. 45—Bertha C. L. Schedler. 46—Adolph Simis. 47—Ann M. Odell. 48—Emanuel Muehfelder. 49—Fredericka Wangler. 50—Marcel Pinoli. 51—Anton Pokony. 52—Thomas McGuire. 53—James W. Trask.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Thomas E. Schiel, Annie M. Cahill, George W. Dayton, Jr., Jacob Scholle, Henry Hohmann, Mary E. Cornell, Eugene E. Bogert.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Van Allen and Mitchell for the People.

1—Jacob Schaefer. 2—Samuel Meyers. 3—Abraham Moller. 4—William T. Daly. 5—Edward Whalen. 6—John Taylor. 7—Robert Truehart. 8—Oscar Montanan. 9—Abraham Montag. 10—Luke Giddings. 11—Christopher Widdersheim. 12—Daniel Vedder. 13—Harry Whittor. 14—Mathew Bryan. 15—Morris Schenck. 16—Edward McNiely. 17—Miles Billips. 18—Charles Norton. 19—James Duffy. 20—Joseph Oussani. 21—Max Ostberg. 22—John Gilroy. 23—Martha P. Judge. 24—Frank Schumacht.

Pleadings.—1—Emil Stande. 2—Arthur B. Meeker. 3—Frederick Miese. 4—Charlie Poy. 5—William Cumberland. 6—George Quinn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Goff, R. Assistant District Attorney Carpenter for the People.

1—Martin Furlong. 2—Frank Schaefer and John Smith. 3—Martha Rothkowitz. 4—Alexander Ruberti. 5—Charles Lippner. 6—David Angelson and Bernard Levine. 7—Patrick J. Smith. 8—Hyman Evary and Meyer Schwartzburg. 9—Mary Weitlauf. 10—Max Felix Winkler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.

Jones vs. La Farge—Wilbur Larremore. German Savings Bank vs. Steinhardt—Edward Browne. Jacob vs. Lawrence—Charles C. Marshall.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.

Alice G. Wheeler vs. George W. Weld—Seymour Eisman. Peter Young vs. Felix F. Maraché—Harry P. David.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bradley, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.

Enumerated Calendar.—Nos. 350, 350½, 351, 352, 174, 353, 353½, 354, 357, 358, 359, 360.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J. Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Room 7 Court House.—Hurd, J. Trial cases.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Trial cases.

The following notice has been posted:

Appellate Division, Supreme Court, Second Judicial Department.—The court will adjourn for the term on Friday, the 9th inst. At any time before the adjournment, on the consent of both parties, any case may be submitted by filing the cases and points with the clerk.

JOHN B. BRYNE, Clerk.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The following sale at auction is scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 121 Avenue A, west side, 48.10 feet south of Eighth Street, 24.4 by 70, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,380.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

AN EXTRA LARGE SINGLE FLAT, FIRST story; adapted for a physician; in perfect order; steam heat; immediate possession; 69 East 54th St., near Madison Av.; select location; also fourth flat, $660. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M.; additional train race days, C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

TRAINS LEAVE WHITEHALL ST., week days, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Additional trains race days, C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

TRAINS LEAVE E. 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.

CULVER ROUTE.

Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, week days and Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train to Coney Island 11:25 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

"THE WORLD-FAMOUS PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, all free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. Piers, 8.45, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2.35, 3.52, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.30, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50 P.M., East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 23d st. and Cortlandt St., 12 M., 1.00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Includes Admission to all Attractions.

—EVERY SUNDAY.—

ERIE SHOHOLA GLEN ROUND TRIP $1.

in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.

First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:35 A. M., and Chambers St. 9:00 A. M.; Jersey City 9:15 A. M.

Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M., and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City, 9:45 A. M.

Returning leave Shohola, 5:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS ROUND TRIP 75 CENTS.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. and 7:23 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY

MOTHER AND CHILD BURNED.

Clothing Set Afire by a Fireworks Explosion—Their Condition Critical Last Night.

Mrs. Rose Werner, forty-one years old, and her daughter, Annie, seven years old, of 207 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, are lying in St. Catharine's Hospital in a critical condition, both frightfully burned.

With her daughter and an eleven-year-old son, Charles, Mrs. Werner was preparing to go to Orange, N. J., to meet her husband. She was engaged in nailing down the cover on a box containing fireworks, to be taken along, when the fireworks were set off. They included Roman candles, flower pots, and other explosives, which went off at once. The clothing of Mrs. Werner and her daughter was set on fire. The mother tried to save her daughter, and her son went to the rescue.

Neighbors, hearing their screams, rushed into the house and found the room in a blaze. Buckets of water were quickly procured and the clothing of the woman and her children saturated until the fire was extinguished. The water, coming in contact with their blistered skin, caused them to shriek in agony. An ambulance from St. Catharine's Hospital was called, and the mother and daughter were removed there. The boy was only burned on the hands. He was not removed. At the hospital last night it was said that mother and daughter were in a critical condition.

FLOCKING TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Christian Endeavor Delegates Arriving in Large Numbers for the Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—This city is a sea of color, the decorative ribbons of the Christian Endeavor Societies, the Stars and Stripes, and the bunting hung in honor of the National holiday floating in the breeze in mingling waves of blue and gold, purple and white, with the motto of the Young People's organization displayed on every hand. From the ferries to the outermost civic limits of the Golden Gate, buildings, both public and private, business houses, and residences are covered with variegated colors and with inscriptions of welcome.

Probably the total number of yesterday's early arrivals did not exceed 400. However, they will be coming in on every train and boat, and last evening or early to-day ten special trains, containing 85 cars and 2,172 passengers, arrived over the Southern Pacific from the Santa Fé route.

Several distinguished delegates are already here, including John Willis Baer, General Secretary of the organization, who came in this morning, and Tamil Evangelist David of Ceylon, who has made the trip from his Cingalese home specially to attend the convention.

From now till the close of the convention members of the Reception Committee, which numbers 1,000, will meet every arriving train and boat, and escort the visiting delegates to the convention headquarters, in the Mechanics' Pavilion.

The railroad companies are at a loss to find accommodation for all the cars which will arrive this week. They expect to have the yard at West Oakland filled to its fullest capacity, as well as every available side track between Oakland, Niles, and Port Costa. Over 1,500 Pullman cars are expected.

BUTCHERY WITH AN AXE.

Henry Schover of Wind Gap, Penn., Found Killing His Housekeeper.

EASTON, Penn., July 5.—Henry Schover is in jail, and his housekeeper, Mrs. Sarah Dodendorf, is dying as a result of his attempt to hack her to pieces with an axe at Wind Gap this morning.

Constable Billheimer and some men, attracted by screams for help, broke down the door, and in a room found Schover kneeling over the woman hacking the life out of her with an axe. Schover jumped through the second story window.

Schover is fifty years old and a well-to-do retired farmer. Schover's brother committed suicide a few years ago, and it is believed the former is insane.

CHERRY PICKERS HURT.

Man and Boy Fatally Injured by Falls in New Jersey.

NEWARK, July 5.—Frank Cross, fifty years of age, is in St. Michael's Hospital suffering from internal injuries which will probably result fatally. While picking cherries in Waverly this morning, he lost his balance, and, falling to the ground, received the hurts which will probably cause his death.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., July 5.—Barron Levy, aged seventeen, while picking cherries to-day stepped on a decayed limb and fell to the ground. A physician who examined him gave it as his opinion that Levy would die.

CAR FERRIES FROM DETROIT.

Baltimore and Ohio to Benefit by a Line to Sandusky and Windsor.

DETROIT, July 5.—Within a few days a contract will be signed between the Moreton Truck and Storage Company of Detroit and the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for a car-ferry service between Detroit, Windsor, and Sandusky.

The Baltimore and Ohio will have no financial interest in the ferry company, but will have valuable arrangements which it is expected will be mutually beneficial. At Detroit and Windsor the ferry line will connect with the Grand Trunk, and through that line with the Wabash, Detroit, Lansing and Northern, Flint and Père Marquette, and other railroads leading from Detroit and Windsor.

Two car ferries, with a capacity of twenty-eight cars each, will be placed in service at once.

LINCOLN (N. J.) NOW A CITY.

First Municipal Election Held Yesterday, Women Participating.

LINCOLN, N. J., July 5.—This place was a town yesterday, is a city to-day, and expects to be a metropolis to-morrow. It is not as old a place as it might be, but it is not too young to know a thing or two. Last Spring, after a brief existence as a railway station and as a village, Lincoln blossomed into a town. Now it flowers again into cityhood. Other cities have followed the slow process of development, but Lincoln becomes a city by the right and edict of the ballot.

True to certain well-known ideas of freedom that have become associated with its name, Lincoln decided to hold the election by which it should be made a city on Independence Day, or what passes for Independence Day this year on account of the inexorable calendar. The city has a population of about 300 souls. Sixty-one of them came out to see what was to be done, and forty-seven of these cast their ballots. True to certain other ideas of freedom, Lincoln decided to allow the women to vote, as they form a large part—and Lincolnites say the best part—of the population. The women not only voted, but succeeded in electing several of their number as members of the new City Council.

The result of the election was to elevate the town of Lincoln to the dignity of a city, with the following municipal officers: Mayor—S. B. Drake, editor of The Real Estate News of Lincoln; Councilmen—Dr. J. B. Cleaver, R. B. Bache, Mrs. Olivia Hazard, Miss Emma Eger, Edgar Graut, and Charles Close; Street Commissioner—R. W. Strait; Town Clerk—Abraham Gulick; Treasurer—O. P. Hazard.

Lincoln is a station on the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley Railroad, six miles west of Plainfield. It has a town hall, fifteen new houses, and two factories in course of erection. The factories are to be steel tube and paint works.

Gen. Charles E. Hovey Ill.

NORMAL, Ill., July 5.—Gen. Charles E. Hovey of Washington, D. C., is critically ill at the home of his brother-in-law, John W. Cook, President of the Illinois State Normal University. Gen. Hovey was the President of the Normal University from its organization, in 1857, to 1861, when he went to the war as Colonel of the Twenty-third Illinois Regiment. He is a prominent veteran of the war at Washington, and is the father of Richard Hovey, the poet.

Narrow Escape of Spencer Trask.

SARATOGA, July 5.—Spencer Trask, the New York banker, had a narrow escape from death here to-day. He was bicycling down Phila Street when his machine became uncontrollable. He was thrown under the feet of a horse, but, fortunately, escaped with a few bruises.

Italian Killed by a Stray Shot.

While Donelia Dartod, an Italian, living on Van Alst Avenue, Long Island City, was at work on a sewer trench yesterday, he suddenly dropped his shovel and fell dead. Examination showed that he had been shot through the heart. Several men, who were found with guns in the Casino Woods, near by, were arrested. John Schmidt of 286 East Eleventh Street, Long Island City, was held in $2,000 bail.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Graham School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816.
Fall term begins Sept. 30.
176 West 72d Street, Sherman Square.

MARY B. WHITON, A. B., AND LOIS A. BANGS.
ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.
English and Classical School. Certificates accepted by Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley. Primary department. Resident pupils 43 West 47th St.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 669 Madison Av. Tuition, $200. Percival Chubb, Principal.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, (1122 Broadway.)
Special courses during Summer at reduced rates.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER's School for Girls. 607 Fifth Avenue.

GERMAN AND LATIN thoroughly taught; moderate terms. Prof. Heidemann, 96 E. 10th St.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

THE HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—A Classical Seminary of high grade for boys and girls. Beautiful and healthful location in the Hudson River Valley. Conservatory of Music, Art, and Elocution. For catalogues address REV. A. H. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, N. Y.

ST. AGNES SCHOOL, ALBANY, N. Y.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Preparation for all colleges. Special Studies and Courses of College Study. Special advantages in Music and Art. Gymnasium. Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

DREW SEMINARY FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND GIRLS.—Carmel, N. Y.; new music hall; 32d year; opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular. JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 50th year begins September 22d.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM OF BROWNE, Beeche & Co. of Valparaiso, Chile, and at New York, having expired by limitation this day, the liquidation of the affairs of the said firm of Browne, Beeche & Co., at Valparaiso and New York, will be conducted by the firm of Beeche & Co. of Valparaiso and New York, who will continue the business, and who have been constituted such liquidators by the consent of all the partners. BROWNE, BEECHE & CO.
47 Cedar St., New York, June 30, 1897.

A SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP HAS THIS DAY been formed under the laws of the Republic of Chile, to do business under the firm name and style of Beeche & Co. of Valparaiso, Chile, having an office in New York. Messrs. Beeche of Paris, France; Pedro M. Wessel of Copenhagen, Denmark, and William L. Parker of Boston are the special partners; Messrs. Salustio Beeche of Valparaiso, George L. Duval of New York, John G. Searle of Valparaiso, and Teodosio F. Budge of Valparaiso, are the general partners. The latter are charged with the management of the business, and have the exclusive right to the use of the firm name.
Mr. George L. Duval will be the resident partner in New York, the other general partners having charge of the business in Chile and on the West Coast of South America.
SALUSTIO BEECHE,
GEORGE L. DUVAL,
JOHN G. SEARLE,
TEODOSIO F. BUDGE,
General Partners.
68 Broad St., New York, July 1st, 1897.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d and 71st Sts., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

MEDICAL.

LADIES NEEDING A FEMALE SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, 217 West 40th St., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young Scotch girl as chambermaid and waitress or to assist with the care of children. 212 West 45th St., present employer's, Tuesday from 9 till 1.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—Swedish; best city references. C., care of Mrs. Bahr, 317 East 24th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city reference; city or country. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK—LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—By mother and daughter; competent; best references; together; country preferred. S. S., 203 East 48th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman as nurse; 20 years' experience with babies; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; or young children; best references; country preferred. 223 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By sanitarium nurse for August and September; doctors' references. Nurse, 148 East 34th St., Mrs. Olsson.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—English; thoroughly competent; best city references; country preferred. Nina Miller, 132 East 32d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; first-class on silver; city references; age, 30; height, 6 feet. Harrison, 157 East 33d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; age 23; good horseman; thoroughly understands the care of fine carriages and harness; sober, honest, and industrious; can furnish good city references. G. R., 114 East 66th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By married man; Protestant, Irishman, with private family; thoroughly understands his business; city and personal references from New York City and Brooklyn. J. B., 117-121 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Competent, reliable, careful driver; understands care of fine horses, harness, carriages, &c.; first-class city references; city or country. 1,036 3d Av.; third bell.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands his business; reference. 401 East 60th St.

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CENTRAL PARK HOTEL.
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St. Lawrence Park, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

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Long Branch, N. J., Ocean House, J. Spitler.
Richfield Springs, N. Y., Spring House.
Water Mills, L I, n'r Southampton, Mecox Inn.

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Established 1854. Now open. Valuable mineral springs, with new bathrooms in the main building and other improvements. Beautiful groves, walks, and drives. Good livery, boating, and fishing. Excellent table. Moderate rates. No bar. CARTLAND & SON, Stottville, N. Y., (near Hudson.)

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PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
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LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

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Now open. Situated on Great South Bay, 50 minutes from New York. Private lake. Private theatre. Casino. Every amusement. Boating, fishing, and bathing. Full orchestra. Table a feature. For particulars apply to
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GEO. E. HALLOCK, President.

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"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flathush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (5) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

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NOW OPEN FOR SEASON 1897.
Half hour from New York, via Brooklyn Bridge and Kings County Elevated Road, direct to the hotel. 200 first-class rooms. European plan, $1.50 per day and upward; on Sundays, $3.00 per day and upward; two persons in one room, $35 per week and upward. Under management of
F. THEO. WALTON.

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and Cottages. Now Open.
40 minutes from New York via L. I. R. R.
NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL.
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See Time Table Excursion Column.

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Under former management; home comforts; surf and still water bathing. GEO. T. RILEY.
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Special Terms per Week or Season.
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HOTEL IROQUOIS,
the only fire-proof hotel in Buffalo.

THE ALBEMARLE.
Opposite the Windsor Hotel, South Broadway. One of the best locations in town. First-class in all of its appointments. Terms moderate.
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Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

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For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

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"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
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Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
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For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

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From foot of Christopher St., N. R., every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., July 6, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., July 20, 10 AM
Seale, Tu., Jy. 13, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10AM
Trave, Tu., July 20, 10AM | Seale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM
CHERBURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat., July 10, 10 AM | Fulda, Sat., July 24, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, July 8, Noon
Friederich der Grosse.....Thursday, July 15, Noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, July 22, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 29, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, July 10, 10 AM | Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM
Kaiser, July 24, 10 AM | Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
Direct from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Columbia, July 8, 7 AM | Columbia, Aug. 5, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Jy. 22, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Aug. 19, 10 AM
Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, Aug. 26, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Prussia, July 10, 1:30 PM | Penn'a, July 17, 8 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Etruria, July 10, 1 PM | Umbria, July 31, 3 PM
Campania, Jy. 17, 8 AM | Lucania, Aug. 7, noon
Aurania, July 24, noon | Etruria, Aug. 14, 3 PM
SAILING.
From Allan-State Line Pier foot of W. 21st St., N.R.
Servia, July 8, 10 A. M.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, July 7, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon
Teutonic, July 21, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon
Adriatic, July 21, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon
Britannic, July 28, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

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For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, July 10, 10 A. M.
S. S. VEENDAM.....Saturday, July 17, 10 A. M.
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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
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DORIC, via Honolulu.....July 21, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 14, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....July 12, Sept. 13, Dec. 6
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Aug. 2, Oct. 11, Jan. 3
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Aug. 23, Nov. 8, Jan. 31
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
MIOWERA, Aug. 8. | ARANGI, Aug. 23.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
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IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, July 6
COMANCHE.....Friday, July 9
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, July 13
IROQUOIS.....Friday, July 16
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
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T. G. EGER, General Agent, 371 Broadway, N. Y.

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DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

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Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30, ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 5 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:00, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 2:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 5 P. M. daily.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS, CHICAGO, AND THE WEST.
7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUS

FEATURES OF THE HOLIDAY

New York Unfurls the Stars and Stripes and Is Noisily Patriotic.

FLAG RAISINGS AND PICNICS

A Historic Event Commemorated in Battery Park—Ceremonies in Central Park—Trinity's Chime Play National Airs—Other Celebrations and Sports.

Patriotism, so far as it could find vent in noise, was practically unrestrained in New York yesterday. Liberal tolerance of the small boy and his explosives almost bordered on free license. The rattle of firecrackers, the snap of the torpedo, and the bang of the pistol and the bomb constituted the music of the day, and there was scarcely a city block that did not join with more or less zest in Young America's serenade.

An inspiring feature of the celebration was the display of the National colors. From the tops of some buildings and from the windows of others Old Glory danced gaily on the breezes from morning until night. A large proportion of the residences not yet closed for the Summer were decorated with flags or with patriotic mottoes. In the tenement districts displays of this character were more numerous than elsewhere.

Although as many persons as were able got away from the city either on Saturday night or early yesterday morning, there were enough left to make a very animated and interesting city. Everybody was seemingly on pleasure bent, and the means of enjoyment devised were varied and numerous. Although scowling a little at the outset, the sun concluded to smile on "the day we celebrate," and tens or thousands of land and water excursionists went their several ways rejoicing. All of the pleasure resorts in and about Greater New York were filled to overflowing.

With the firing of the sunrise gun from old Castle Williams, on Governors Island, the Stars and Stripes were hauled to the top of the big flagstaff in Battery Park by Christopher R. Forbes, the great-grandson of David Van Arsdale, who on Nov. 25, 1783, when the British evacuated the city, climbed the Battery pole and nailed the American flag to its peak. Yesterday's ceremony was participated in by the Anderson Zouave Veteran Corps, the Anderson-Williams Post, No. 894, G. A. R., Adjt. George R. Hendrick commanding; also the Anderson Battery Corps, No. 167, Sons of Veterans, Lieut. Lewis commanding. Comrade Charles B. Riker made a short address. There were several flag raisings on down-town buildings early in the morning, and Martin Keyes, custodian of the City Hall, arose at daybreak and hoisted the National, the State, and the city flags.

Marching behind a fife-and-drum corps, the Washington Continental Guard, veterans of the war of 1812, entered Central Park at West One Hundred and Sixth Street shortly after the dawn of day and formed about the old blockhouse. As the sun ascended into view Old Glory was run up to the top of the staff, while the fife-and-drum corps played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The procession then reformed and proceeded to Fort Fish, 300 feet north of McGown's Pass Tavern, and raised the flag there. Adjt. James Pigoro handled the ropes in both instances.

A handsome National flag of silk was presented by John A. Rawlins Post, G. A. R., to the St. James Parochial Schools, on the St. Jerome lawn, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Alexander Avenue. An address of welcome to the post was delivered by young Joseph Walsh, and the Declaration of Independence was read by little John Kelly. Ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton made the presentation speech, and a response was delivered by the Rev. Father D. J. McMahon.

On the platform were James L. Wells, Col. Frederick Shilling, Charles Bassford, William Brookfield, Francis S. V. Oliver, James J. Butler, the commander of the post, and Adjt. John E. Kerwin.

Trinity's chimes, manipulated by S. Meislahn, Jr., played at noon, the programme including "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," "My Country's Flag of Stars," "America," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Unfurl the Glorious Banner," "Auld Lang Syne," and "Old Hundred."

The New York Aquarium, on the Battery, was crowded throughout the day. It was the first time the Aquarium had been open on Monday or on a public holiday. The public baths were largely patronized, especially in the afternoon, after the bicyclists had returned from their morning's spin.

The steamboats General Slocum and Grand Republic stopped at the Battery pier on their trips to and from Rockaway, and various other excursion boats took on thousands of passengers at that point. A number of boats departed very early in the day for the Fishing Banks.

Members of the Yorkville German Democratic Club spent the day and evening at Astoria Schuetzen Park, and members of the U. S. Grant Republican Club enjoyed a celebration, with speeches and refreshments, at 186 Bowery. Athletic sports, baseball, racing, shooting matches, picnics, and an almost limitless variety of out-of-door entertainments invited the eager pleasure seeker at all hours of the day and evening. About 200 members of the Young Men's Christian Association, together with their families and friends, went on an excursion to Lake Mahopac. They left the Grand Central Station on a special train at 9 o'clock A. M. The committee in charge of the arrangements consisted of L. E. Ballard, F. T. Bannister, and Dr. D. E. Yarnell.

The letter carriers in the Post Office employ held their annual picnic and games at Sulzer's Park. The attendance was large and the proceeds are to be added to the sick and death fund. M. A. Cummings of the Bay Ridge Athletic Club acted as referee for the games.

CELEBRATION IN CHINATOWN.

A Small Riot and a White Intruder Attacked With Clubs.

Chinamen were celebrating the Fourth of July with firecrackers and two brass bands in Pell Street late Sunday night, and a crowd was collected that filled the sidewalk and roadway. Eugene O'Neill of 210 West Street pushed his way too roughly through the throng of Celestials, and one of them hit him over the head with a club. Several others attacked him with clubs and fists.

O'Neill pulled out a pocket knife to defend himself and slashed right and left. He cut an ugly gash in the cheek of Ah Lee of 36 Pell Street. O'Neill was arrested, but in the Centre Street Police Court he convinced the Magistrate that he was acting in self-defense, and he was discharged.

FLAG DISPLAY IN THE HARBOR.

Vessels of All Kinds Brilliantly Dressed in Colors.

While the small boy set off his crackers and the patriotic citizen displayed flags from windows and housetops, the waters of the harbor presented the most conspicuous observance of Independence Day. This consisted not alone in the gaily decked excursion steamers that were never more crowded. The water front presented a magnificent spectacle. Shipping had donned its brightest dress of colors. Vessels of the English lines in the North River and of the German lines, in Hoboken, vied with the American Line and the vessels of the coasting fleet in honoring our holiday. The forest of masts on the East River below the bridge where the big sailers berth were foliaged with the flags of all nations and the international code, the Stars and Stripes contrasting in design if not in color sufficiently to stand out as the central theme in the scheme of decorations.

The Spanish Line steamship Habana, docked at Pier 10, East River, flew four Spanish flags, but no American flag was in evidence. The house flag floated from the staff over the pier.

The Norwich, Fall River, and People's Lines and the other Sound and river boats were rich in bunting, as were the piers and vessels of the Savannah, Cromwell, Morgan, Clyde, and Ward Lines.

The naval vessels at anchor off Tompkinsville, including the New York, the Texas, and the Fern, dressed ship at sunrise, and at noontime each ship saluted the colors with twenty-one guns.

Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, commandant of the post at Governors Island, ordered that all duties be suspended except those actually necessary, and the company officers were directed to give passes to the city to as many applicants as possible desiring freedom for the day. At noon a salute of forty-five guns, one for each State, was fired from the saluting battery on the sea wall, under the shadow of Castle Williams.

LIEUT. WISE'S KITE FLYING.

The Flag Sent Aloft and Illuminated—Signaling to Bayonne.

Lieut. Wise, the kite expert at Governors Island, put up three of his kites tandem fashion yesterday morning. Suspended beneath the second one was a little ball. When the first gun of the salute was fired at noon this little ball, then a thousand feet in the air, was broken out and displayed the Stars and Stripes, and Old Glory, a banner in the sky, waved there the rest of the day.

At night Lieut. Wise combined a celebration of the Fourth with kite signal tests. The kites used were of the pattern made by W. A. Eddy, and were sent up shortly before 9 o'clock. The flag, twelve feet in length, was again sent up, and with it lights that illuminated it, so that it could be seen at a great distance. Lieut. Wise had previously arranged to have Mr. Eddy, stationed in Bayonne, observe the signals he proposed to send up, and telephone the response. The signals consisted of balls of fire sent out automatically from an inclosure that was attached to the kite string, after the kites had been raised some distance.

The fuse was ignited when the apparatus was made fast, and then the string was played out till the signal was nearly a thousand feet in the air. The fuse sizzled as it went up, but it had been so timed that the signal balls of fire did not drop till the right height had been reached. Then they came out at intervals, in one, twos, or threes, making a code.

A telephone message from Bayonne announced that they had been distinctly seen.

Exempt Firemen's Festival.

Delegates from all the Volunteer Firemen's Associations of the Empire State attended the Independence Day festival, given under the auspices of the Exempt Firemen's Association of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, at Maspeth, L. I., yesterday. Fully 5,000 persons were present. The proceeds of the affair will be devoted to the Firemen's Home, at Hudson, N. Y. Speeches were made by William Cullen Bryant, Fire Commissioner of Brooklyn; P. H. McCarren, State Senator; John Courtney, ex-Sheriff of Kings; Samuel Guthrie, ex-Supervisor at Large; ex-Chief John W. Smith, George W. Anderson, President of the Volunteer Firemen's Association, New York City, and Col. Lewis R. Stegman. In the evening there was a pyrotechnic display, the concluding piece representing the old-time firemen, hand apparatus, and hydrant, illuminated by the National colors.

Services at a Historic Church.

The famous historic old Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Wythe Avenue and South Second Street, Williamsburg, known as the "Church of the Cross and the Flag," was filled to overflowing at 9 o'clock yesterday morning by persons of various denominations attending the annual Independence Day ceremonies. The services, which consisted of a solemn high mass and a sermon appropriate to the day by the venerable pastor, the Rev. Sylvester Malone, were begun at 9 o'clock and concluded at 11 o'clock. At the conclusion all those present were invited to join in the rendering of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Picnic of the Clan-Na-Gael Society.

The twenty-seventh annual picnic of the Clan-Na-Gael Society was held yesterday afternoon in Brommer's Union Park, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. An immense crowd was present. A feature of the programme was the drill by the Irish Volunteers. The athletic contests were spirited and gayly enjoyed. Company B of the Irish Volunteers won the Field Trophy; the Owen Roe Club won the National Trophy, and the Clan-Na-Gael Trophy was won by the Thomas Davis Club.

Swiss-American Turnfest Closed.

The two days' celebration of the Swiss-American National Turnfest was concluded at Ridgewood Park, Ridgewood, L. I., yesterday. The gathering was exceptionally large. A number of the representatives of the various societies in the National association competed for prizes. Many rare and beautiful specimens of the handiwork of Swiss women were on exhibition.

A Happy and Patriotic Block.

The "block celebration" was one of the most elaborate of the up-town affairs. For several years past the residents of Decatur Street, from Ralph to Howard Avenue, have contributed a liberal sum for fireworks and other forms of entertainment, and the Fourth this year was celebrated with quite as much fervor and patriotism as in the past. The block was filled with bunting of all shapes and sizes, and this, with music and fireworks and refreshments, gave the contributors a busy a day. E. H. Darville was Chairman of the committee, and he was assisted by E. E. Saunders, Secretary and Treasurer, and about twenty others. The celebration was enjoyed by several hundred persons who live outside the block.

Cortelyou Club Celebration.

The Cortelyou club of Flatbush gave last night what it called a genuine old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration and Kirmess, at the club grounds, Bedford, near Newkirk Avenue. The entertainment was in charge of Henry A. Meyer, Chairman, who was assisted by George J. Craigen, E. M. Grimes, A. Neef, George N. McAvoy, F. Girard and W. E. Rasch. The Rev. J. T. Woods and Col. Lewis R. Stegman delivered addresses and the Columbian Guards comprising seventy-two young ladies, gave an exhibition drill. The guards were in uniform, under command of Captain John Little. In addition prizes were offered for bowling, rifle range shooting and various contests.

ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES.

The Usual Record of Mishaps from Ignorance and Carelessness.

While playing with matches yesterday morning at her home, 99 Lewis Street, six-year-old Kate Letardus was burned about the hands and body. She was attended by a Gouverneur Hospital ambulance surgeon.

Charles Martin, eight years old, of 72 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, was shot in the right hand by some unknown person while at play in front of his residence. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital in an ambulance.

Patrick Bones, twenty-three years old, of 849 Second Avenue, until recently a resident of the far West, was fined $10 in the Yorkville Police Court for firing his revolver on the streets.

Spencer Brown, aged fifteen, while firing a cannon in front of his home, at 268 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was burned about the eyes by a premature explosion. He was taken to the Manhattan Hospital.

Herbert Moore, eleven years old, of 72 West One Hundredth Street, shot himself in the finger, while toying with a giant firecracker in front of his home.

John Hanley, aged fifteen, of 147 West Sixtieth Street, blew into a pistol and the powder blew into his face, injuring his eyes.

Conrad Mouth, aged eleven, of 666 Eleventh Avenue, lost the index finger of his right hand by firing a genuine cartridge from a toy pistol.

August Schvented of 2,358 Eighth Avenue was fined $5 in the Jefferson Market Court for discharging a revolver in the face of Mrs. Pauline Kung of 406 West Thirty-eighth Street. Schvented was visiting Mrs. Kung, and playfully pointed a pistol at her. The blank cartridge severely burned the woman's face.

Aaron Goldstein, seventeen years, while asleep yesterday on the fire escape of his home, 27 Allen Street, was shot in the head by a revolver bullet. He was badly scared, but not much hurt. The bullet had deflected from the side of the fire escape.

George Wolfert, eight years old, of 169 Essex Street, was shot in the groin and badly hurt by Bernard Erakowsky, twenty-two years old, a butcher, of 166 Essex Street. Half a dozen men who saw the boy fall caught Erakowsky and handed him over to Policeman Ryan. The boy was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Erakowsky, arraigned in the Essex Market Court, was held without bail to await the result of Wolfert's injuries.

James Herlihy, fifty-four years old, of 1,497 Lexington Avenue, was shot in the leg last night, while standing in front of his house. He was not seriously injured, and after being treated at Mount Sinai Hospital he was able to go home. The person firing the bullet is not known.

Charles Misch, thirty years old, of 303 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, was struck by a spent bullet while near the corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. He was treated at the Harlem Hospital, and went home.

Charles Vawsky, fifteen years old, of 220 East Third Street, was burned about the face and hands by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder last night on the roof of 224 East Third Street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Matthew Conroy, seven years old, of 373 West Eleventh Street, was burned on the face by the explosion of a firecracker at his home.

Policeman Hit by a Stray Bullet.

Roundsman William Corey of the Thirtieth Street Police Station was shot in the left shoulder last evening while standing on the corner of Forty-first Street and Broadway. He felt a stinging sensation, and at first thought some insect had stung him, but the spot was found to be bleeding profusely. At the New York Hospital the surgeon said it was only a flesh wound. Corey said he heard no report of a pistol when he was struck. It is believed that the wound was due to a spent bullet from the revolver of some Fourth of July enthusiast.

DISASTERS IN BROOKLYN.

Girl Killed by a Stray Shot, Boys Hurt and a Fire.

Maggie McCarthy, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Nellie McCarthy, of 680 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, who was shot in the back of the head Sunday afternoon while walking in the street near her home, died yesterday morning at the Long Island College Hospital. John Langford and Patrick McGrath, arrested, charged with the shooting, were held in $500 bonds yesterday in the Butler Street Police Court until July 13, to await the action of Coroner Coombs. Both men deny the shooting, and point to the fact that no weapon was found upon them or in the vicinity. The police are inclined to think that the girl was hit by a stray bullet, fired from some window in the neighborhood.

Isadore Freedman, seven years old, of 651 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, was playing in front of his home yesterday, when he dropped a piece of lighted punk into a can of powder which he held in his hand. All the hair was burned from his head, and he was scorched about the face and hands. He was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital.

While Abraham Nodick, eleven years old, was playing in front of his home, at 166 Whipple Street, Brooklyn, yesterday with a cannon, some unknown boy threw a firecracker, which fell into his powder, which blew up. Nodick was badly burned on the face, hands, and body. He was attended by Ambulance Surgeon Kuhn of the Eastern District Hospital, who found that he may lose his eyesight. His parents refused to allow him to be removed to the hospital.

Some one threw a firecracker into the cellar of the grocery store of Philip Levy, at 1,049 Broadway, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning and set fire to some rubbish. The fire spread to the tea store of Emil Levine, at 1,047, and then to Milkman's millinery store, at 1,043 and 1,045, and the shore store of Abraham Schohen, 041 Broadway. The buildings are all one-story frame, with the exception of the last, which is a three-story brick. The fire burned fiercely, and two alarms were sent out.

For a time it looked as if there would be a serious conflagration. The firemen soon had it under control, however. Levy lost $3,000 on stock and building; Levine, $500 on stock and $200 on building; Milkman, $1,500 on stock, and Schohen, $1,000 on stock and building.

Woman Shot on a Ferryboat.

Mary O'Neill, thirty-four years old, of 240 West Sixteenth Street, New York, was a passenger on the ferryboat Oregon of the Twenty-third Street line of the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, on her way to Brooklyn. While seated in the women's cabin, and when the boat was opposite North Second Street, she felt a stinging sensation in her right shoulder, and discovered that she had been struck by a bullet. She bled freely and the incident created a mild sort of a panic among the other women passengers. She was attended by Ambulance Surgeon Kuhn of the Eastern District Hospital. The police of the Bedford Avenue Station learned that some young men had been on the North Second Street dock shooting.

THE DAY IN THE STATE CAMP.

Six Prostrations from Heat—Many Visitors and a Ball Game.

STATE CAMP, July 5.—The celebration of the Fourth in the State Camp was practically limited to the firing of the salute of forty-five funs at noon. At 7 o'clock tonight Gen. Tillinghast reviewed the troops. Eight hundred visitors came up from New York to see their friends in camp. The larger portion of these came on the excursion of Company B.

The drill this morning was in the school of the company. Following breakfast the men were put through battalion work, and they were glad, indeed, when recall was sounded, as it was very hot on the drilling fields. There were six prostrations from the heat during the day. None of them is serious. Company B's baseball team was beaten this afternoon by the team of the Troy company, 18 to 9.

Convicts Enjoy the Fourth.

SING SING, N. Y., July 5.—The convicts in Sing Sing Prison were given a day of rest from labor to-day. Their breakfast consisted of boiled ham, onions, new potatoes, 1,500 pans of ginger bread, and a large quantity of tea, with sugar and milk. After breakfast the prisoners were marched to the new chapel building, where they enjoyed a variety performance, the performers being convicts, comprising the two choirs and orchestra. The exercises opened with the singing of "America," in which all joined.

MANY INJURED IN NEW JERSEY.

Four-Year-Old Boy Fatally Burned in Newark, and Another Will Lose His Eyesight.

NEWARK, N. J., July 5.—Joseph Byrne, the four-year-old son of Joseph M. Byrne of 63 Burnett Street, is in a critical condition at his parents' home suffering from burns sustained while celebrating the Fourth without the knowledge of his parents. An uncle of the boy gave him some pennies and he went to a neighboring store and purchased a large roman candle. Securing a match he lighted the fuse and instantly the balls began to fly, and set fire to the boy's waist. Persons who heard his screams tore the burning clothing from him, but not until he so shockingly burned from his head to his waist that his life is despaired of.

Boy Will Lose His Sight.

NEWARK, N. J., July 5.—Willmer Hill, thirteen years old, of 292 Fifth Avenue, is at the Eye and Ear Infirmary suffering from terrible injuries and burns which he sustained last night by the explosion of a bottle of powder from which he was loading a cannon. His eyes are filled with the powder and broken glass. He will be blind should he recover.

Hands Burned in New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 5.—Eddie Lakewood, eight years of age, of Bayard Street, was badly burned about the hands to-day by the premature explosion of a large firecracker.

Edward Radel, Secretary of the Brunswick Traction Company, was similarly injured through the same cause.

Woman Hurt by a Giant Cracker.

ORANGE, N. J., July 5.—Mrs. Henry Vaughn of 26 North Centre Street was walking near her home this afternoon when she stepped over a cannon firecracker which exploded. Her leg was torn for six inches under the knee and she was badly burned by the powder. She was taken to the Memorial Hospital, where eleven stitches were taken in the leg.

His Right Hand Shattered.

NEWARK, N. J., July 5.—Robert Jaener, thirteen years old, of 161 Walnut Street, had his right hand shattered by the premature explosion of a pistol with which he was celebrating to-day. Dr. Robinson attended him.

Boy Shot in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., July 5.—Willie White, fourteen years old, was riding along Centre Street at 7:30 to-night, when he was shot in the leg by some unknown person. He was taken to the Memorial Hospital, where it was decided not to probe for the bullet.

The people who write asking why we do not have bargain sales, should spend in our stores the time given to writing.

Why, we're forever having bargain sales! Something is marked down in some department almost every day.

But you mustn't wait to see them advertised—most of the bargains don't last long enough to permit of it.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

VIGILANT BEATS NAVAHOE

Fifty-five Yachts Sailed Yesterday in the Larchmont Club's Eighteenth Regatta.

COLONIA WINS THE COLT CUP

A Magnificent Marine Spectacle and Interesting Contests in Almost Every Class—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Sailed the Veda and Came in Third.

The Larchmont yachtsmen had a glorious regatta yesterday. It was fully up to the standard of Larchmont yacht races, and in nearly every class there was a hot contest. It was the eighteenth regatta of the club, fifty-five yachts went to the line, and a fine fresh breeze from the southwest blew all day, all of which helped to make the regatta a success.

A big fleet of yachts followed the racers over the course, and on each a crowd of enthusiastic sightseers cheered the amateur sailors. The club steamer was the Albertina, and it was well filled with the friends of the members of the club.

One of the most interesting races of the day was between the Navahoe and the Vigilant. Royal Phelps Carroll and Percy Chubb, the owners of these two boats, had agreed to sail without time allowance, and it was the first time they had ever met. The Vigilant won the race.

Three schooners raced for the Colt Cup. The contestants were the Colonia, Emerald, and Amorita. The Colonia took the lead on the first leg to windward, and then managed to hold it to the finish, but it was a close race all over the course, and the three big boats made a magnificent marine picture as they swept along with their big club topsails towering up into the sky and their balloon sails well filled and drawing every ounce they could. Vice Commodore Adams entered the Sachem in the cruising class and had a walkover. Sayonara, the old forty-six-footer, and the Eclipse, L. J. Callanan's yacht, made a class, but both were very late in finishing. The Sayonara was in the lead. Mr. Hoyt scored another victory with the Syce, easily defeating the Awa and Sistae. In the thirty-six-foot class the Acushla turned the tables on the Surprise, much to the delight of Addison Hanan and F. M. Hauseling, who sailed the Acushla.

Oliver Adams's new yawl Sakana defeated the Pawnee, Fidello, and Jester handily. The thirty-footers always make a good race, and there were not 9 minutes between the first and last. The Vaquero III., sailed by Herman Duryea, won by 10 seconds from the Hera, and the Veda, sailed by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and with Mrs. Vanderbilt on board, finished third. In the thirty-five-foot class the Houri won handily.

The Skate won the race for twenty-footers by 3 minutes 41 seconds, with the Momo second. The Momo was handicapped five minutes at the start and this fact takes some of the glory away from the victor. In the thirty-foot cabin cat class the Kit finished first, but on corrected time the Dorothy will win unless she is disqualified. The Kit's owner claimed a foul at the outer mark. Ethel and Minnetonka won in the other cat-boat classes.

The yachts were started in separate divisions, and crossed the line in the following order to one-gun starts:

Sloops, Class G., 11:30—Vigilant, 11:30:35; Navahoe, 11:31:44.

Schooners, 11:35—Amorita, 11:35:20; Colonia, 11:35:27; Emerald, 11:36:04.

Schooners, Special Class in Cruising Trim, 11:40—Sachem.

Sloops, 60-foot Class, 11:45—Eclipse, Sayonara.

Sloops, 51-foot Class, 11:50—Syce, Awa, and Sistae.

Sloops, 43-foot Class, 11:55—Norota.

Sloops, 36-foot Class, 12:00—Surprise, Acushla.

Yawls, 12:00—Sakana, Fidello, Jester, Pawnee.

Special 30-footers and 30-foot Sloops, 12:05—Hera, Musme, Wawa, Vaquero III., Carolina, Veda, Skimmang.

Sloops, 25-foot Class, 12:10—Quantuck, Houri, Vaquero I., Celia, Agawam.

Sloops, 20-foot Class, 12:15—Skate, Shark, Alaka, Momo, and Mentauk.

Cabin Cats, 30-foot Class, 12:20—Volsung, Dorothy, Kit, Onaway, Dosoris II.

Cabin Cats, 25-foot Class, 12:25—Wellada, Punch, Colleen, Harietta III., Edwina, Ethel, Presto, Grace, Ada, Yankee Girl.

Cabin Cats, 20-foot Class, 12:30—Ione, Sterling, Dorothy, and Minnetonka.

The big sloops and schooners sailed twice over a 15-mile triangle, the other sloops, down to the 30-footers, sailed twice over a 11-mile triangle, and the other yachts twice over a 5½-mile triangle. All crossed on the starboard tack, and it was a broad reach with balloons to the outer mark. The Vigilant took the lead from the Navahoe before the mark was reached. Then it was a beat to the Hempstead mark. On this leg the Colonia passed the Emerald.

It was a broad reach across the Sound on the port tack, and the Emerald gained a little on the Colonia. On the second round the leaders kept in front, but did not materially improve their lead. Following is the table:

FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.

Boat.	Owner.	Length.	Elapsed Time.	Cor'ted Time.
Vigilant,	Percy Chubb	..	3:58:40	3:58:40
Navahoe,	R. P. Carroll	..	4:02:42	4:02:42

SCHOONERS.

Colonia,	C. A. Postley	93.13	3:51:35	3:51:35
Emerald,	J. R. Maxwell	91.07	3:55:21	3:54:07
Amorita,	W. G. Brokaw	90.00	4:08:33	4:06:38

SCHOONERS—CRUISING TRIM.

Sachem,	F. T. Adams	90.61	Not timed.

SLOOPS—60-FOOT CLASS.

Eclipse,	L. J. Callanan	55.15	Not timed.
Sayonara,	John Hall	54.06	Not timed.

SLOOPS—51-FOOT CLASS.

Syce,	F. M. Hoyt	50.86	3:07:17	3:07:17
Awa,	A. De W. Cochrane	46.78	3:40:09	3:35:24
Sistae,	John Rhodes	45.29	3:42:02	3:35:22

SLOOPS—43-FOOT CLASS.

Norota,	D. B. Burnham	41.64	3:25:45	3:25:45

SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS.

Surprise,	James Baird	34.68	3:37:50	3:37:50
Acushla,	H. W. Hanan	32.94	3:40:27	3:36:49

YAWLS.

Pawnee,	Frank Alexander	42.52	3:45:00	3:45:00
Sakana,	Oliver Adams	32.15	3:37:07	3:38:49
Fidello,	Robert E. Todd	33.46	4:01:47	3:46:28
Jester,	E. H. Robinson	30.67	Not timed.	

SPECIAL—30-FOOT CLASS.

Musme,	J. M. Macdonough	30.00	3:36:44	3:36:44
Vaquero III.,	H. B. Duryea	30.00	3:29:58	3:29:58
Hera,	R. N. Ellis	30.00	3:33:08	3:33:08
Wawa,	J. A. Skillman	30.00	3:37:39	3:37:39
Carolina,	Pembroke Jones	30.00	3:38:48	3:38:48
Veda,	C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	30.00	3:34:25	3:34:25

SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.

Skimmang	....	4:15:11	4:15:11

How to Clothe the Children.

The best footwear is none too good for children, especially at the seaside or mountains.

Our Tan Shoes,

Made on our own lasts, in a range of widths, lengths, shapes and styles to be found only here, meet every requirement for all ages, and the prices are as low as warranted by the superior quality of the goods.

Sizes, 2 to 7, hand sewed, $1.14.
Sizes, 5 to 8, designed especially for first walking, light spring heels, flexible soles, $1.35.
Sizes, 7 to 10 1-2, made extra strong, spring heels, heavy soles, button or lace, $2.00. 11 to 2 $2.50. 2 1-2 to 4 1-2, $2.35.

Shoes To Prevent "Toeing In."

Gives the little foot just the correction needed, neat and dressy, $2.00.

Shoes To Support Weak Ankles,

Without discomfort to the wearer, $1.50.

From Hats to Shoes, we have the best assortment of everything for Children's wear, at the lowest prices.

60-62 West 23d St.

POLO GAME AT HEMPSTEAD.

The New Staten Island Club Suffers Severe Defeat from the Essex County Club.

HEMPSTEAD, July 5.—The Rockaway, Essex, and Staten Island hunting colonies were well represented in the large gathering of well-known society people who assembled on the picturesque polo field of the Rockaway Hunt Club to-day to witness the first of the polo tournaments that will be held at Cedarhurst during the next two weeks. The match was for the Blizzard Cup, offered by the Rockaway Hunt Club, and was between the Essex County Polo Club and the team of the Staten Island Polo Club, which recently joined the Polo Association. To-day was the first appearance of the latter in a match game with any polo club of the association, and its members clearly demonstrated by the plucky manner in which they played throughout that they are capable of playing an excellent and scientific polo match.

The game was called promptly at 4 o'clock. H. L. Herbert was referee and Theodore L. Myers timekeeper and scorer. Although the Staten Island team did excellent work throughout the game and played a very good team game, they were unable to score.

The teams, together with their handicaps and position, and the summary are as follows:

Line-up:
Staten Island Polo Club—Colors, yellow body, blue sash and cap.

	Goals.
No. 1—George M. Sidenberg, handicap	0
No. 2—W. Lanier, handicap	0
No. 3—E. H. H. Hins, handicap	0
No. 4—Martin Smith, handicap	0
Total	0

Essex County Polo Club—Colors, white body, orange cap.

	Goals.
No. 1—Charles Pfizer, Jr., handicap	1
No. 2—John Dallett, Jr., handicap	4
No. 3—W. J. Hendley, Jr., handicap	3
No. 4—Louis Hallock, Jr., handicap	0
Total	8

Handicap allowed Staten Island 8 goals.

FIRST PERIOD.

No. 1—J. Dallett, Jr., Staten Island	300
No. 2—J. Dallett, Jr., Staten Island	235
No. 3—W. J. Hadley, Staten Island	615
No. 4—J. Dallett, Jr., Staten Island	220
No. 5—J. Dallett, Jr., Staten Island	100
No. 6—J. Dallett, Jr., Staten Island	230
No. 7—J. Dallett, Jr., Staten Island	35
No. 8—W. T. Hadley, Staten Island	20
No. 9—J. Dallett, Jr., Staten Island	135

SECOND PERIOD.

No. 1—W. J. Hendley	530
No. 2—J. Dallett, Jr.	600
No. 3—J. Dallett, Jr.	030
No. 4—J. Dallett, Jr.	630
No. 5—W. J. Hendley	510

Seven minutes and 20 seconds to play, no goal made.

THIRD PERIOD.

No. 1—John Dallett, Jr., Essex County	420
No. 2—John Dallett, Jr., Essex County	150
No. 3—John Dallett, Jr., Essex County	145
No. 4—John Dallett, Jr., Essex County	320

Eight minutes and forty seconds to play, no goal made.

Essex County, by earned goals	18
Staten Island, by earned goals	0

Lost ¼ goal safety; total score, with 8 goals allowed by handicap, 7¾ goals.

INCIDENTS OF WHEEL RIDING.

An Arrest Develops a Romance—One Man Badly Injured.

William Bodey of 242 West Thirty-fifth Street, while riding a wheel, last evening, ran over and severely hurt Elmira Schore, seventy-six years old, of 221 West Twenty-first Street. Miss Annie May of 362 Ninth Avenue, who was with Bodey, gave $500 bail for him at the Twentieth Street Station, and said she would give $50,000 if necessary, as she is to be married to him next Sunday.

Rafael Westfield, nineteen years old, of 2,352 Eighth Avenue, was arrested at First Avenue and Fifty-third Street, for scorching. Four Italians from Mount Vernon suffered the same fate at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

Walter Smith of 50 West One Hundred and Fourth Street was thrown from his wheel by the breaking of the fork at Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, and suffered a concussion of the brain. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The Plant System issued as a souvenir of the Fourth an artistically arranged synopsis of its service, with a silk American flag on the cover and the "Star Spangled Banner" in full on an inside page.

The birthday of Col. B. W. Wrenn, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Plant System of railway and steamship lines, is July 4. This year his many friends did not omit to send him their usual hearty congratulations.

Two 24-hour limited trains each way, every day in the year, between New York and Chicago, via New York Central and its Michigan Central and Lake Shore connections.—Adv.

Stern Bros.

To-day

Special Sale of Ladies' Underwear

Cambric, Muslin and Colored Lawn Night Robes 65c 83c

Cambric and Muslin Drawers 32c 59c

Muslin Chemises 35c 65c

Muslin, Cambric and Colored Lawn Skirts at 48c, 75c, 98c

White Lawn Dressing Sacques at 79c and $1.23

West 23d St.

DOWN AT ATLANTIC CITY

Mehitabel's Impressions of the Nautical Gentleman and the Moral Drawn from His Dictum.

"A CITY OF VITIATED TASTES"

Study in Diamonds That Are Large and Omnipresent—Rivaled by the Brass Buttons of the Darky Policeman—Buses, Women, and Garnished Things.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 3.—"This is the city of vitiated tastes."

That statement may be given to the world as a discovery. It would not be safe for a stranger to make such an assertion, but when it comes from an Atlantic City devotee, it demands serious consideration.

He was a beautifully garbed nautical gentleman. It is safe to say that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of him.

He was little, but of the pudgy type which would make a large showing in pounds. His avoirdupois was enveloped in some fine bright blue material of semi-nautical cut, straps of silk braid up the trousers' legs, more braid for binding on the coat, the whole set off by a shirt and collar of a glorious pink, while the little man was topped with a cap of white, around which was a band of solid white embroidery.

The cap matched the white mustache, the shirt matched, with true artistic taste, the complexion of ruby tint; neat little black shoes, with white socks, making a little hue of light, gave a taut cut to the jib—or something else equally nautical—while the various large and portly diamonds bestowed upon different parts of the nautical gentleman were each and all of them of a quality equal to doing duty as revolving lights, day or night, on any dangerous part of the coast. The memory lingers fondly over the recollection of the scintillations, almost too vivid for the naked eye, which flashed about the rotund figure of the little nautical gentleman.

The Gleam of Three Diamonds.

There was a large diamond in his collar button, so large that a scarf of any kind would have been a superfluity, and he did not wear one; there was a larger diamond which showed every now and then in the second studhole in the pink shirt, just above the vest, and the largest diamond sat complacently in the very centre of the wide expanse of pink shirt bosom and cast abroad the roseate hues of a whole sunrise and sunset combined.

Across the curved outlines of the blue waistcoat dropped several strands of heavy gold chain, any one of which would have been strong enough, in case of emergency, to heave an anchor, and in the locket, larger than many ladies' watches, which hung from one side of the anchor ropes, was another diamond, which would have been considered large if it had not suffered by comparison with the gorgeous sunset effects above.

There were probably diamonds in the heavy gold link cuff buttons, but they were somewhat lost in the settings, but no setting was sufficiently heavy to conceal the diamonds in the rings which adorned the bare brown hands of the